Jun 9 1941

LAMA DEVIL DANCERS

—See Inside

The Bombay Chronicle

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BASKET SELLERS

Photo—A. R. da Costa

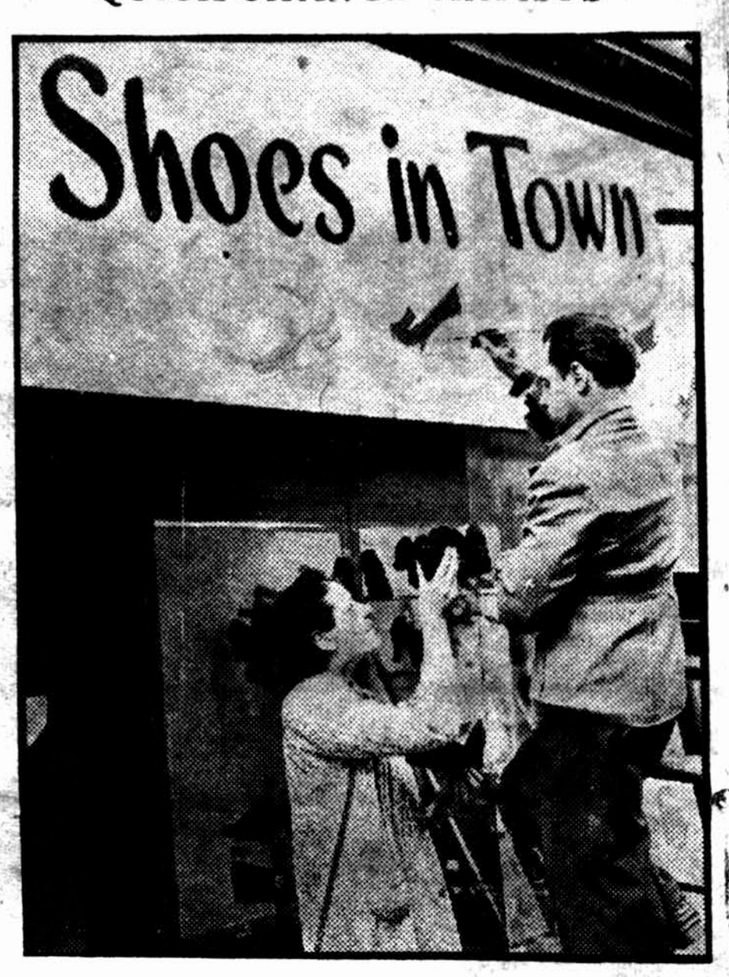
IN YOUR TIN HAT!

While mistress makes them a new bed of straw, these two pups seem quite pleased about their temporary location.

IN HER STRIDE

Women are playing a great part in the activity on the land. Here is an unusual study of a landgirl as she is 'caught in her stride'.

QUICK-CHANGE ARTISTS



West End shop fronts damaged by bombs are quickly redecorated.

EYES FRONT!

Chief Petty-Officer Dewbury giving Girl recruits to the Women's Royal Naval Service ("Wrens" for short) their first lessons.

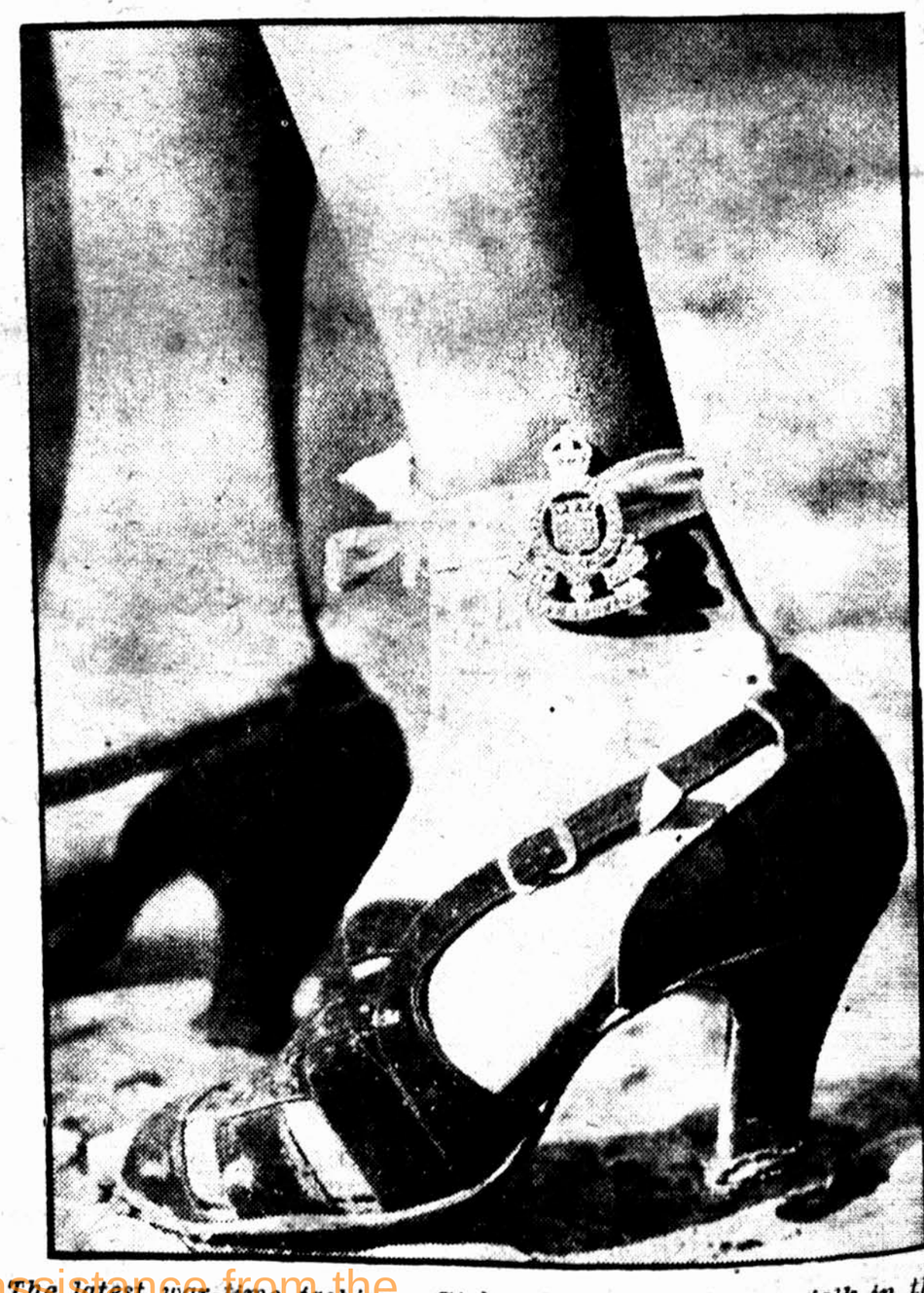
EYES RIGHT

Those A.T.S. girls, who are posted at a "Gunners" establishment, give a smart salute as they report for duty.

WILL YOU?

This girl hiker has adopted a novel idea for securing a lift on the road.

FASHION—MY FOOT!



The latest war-time fashion. Girls, who have their men folk in the Forces, tie their Regimental Badges to the ankle with a piece of coloured ribbon.

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BOMBAY: JUNE 8, 1941

Women Of Germany

What Do They Think Of Hitler?

The historian of the future will say that the war broke out in September, 1939. So far as German women are concerned, however, it began in 1933, when the Nazis came to power in Germany.

NO WONDER THAT IN 1941 THE GERMAN WOMAN IS TIRED—TIRED OF THE WAR, OF CONSTANT PRIVATIONS, OF REPEATED, BUT UNFULFILLED PROMISES OF A BETTER FUTURE, WEARY, IN FACT, OF NAZI RULE.

By A. S. W.

The civilised world has one serious reproach to level against the women of Germany. It is that they helped to place the barbarians in power. By allowing Hitler to seize the reins of Government, they helped to unloose a second world war.

What answer has the German woman to this charge? It is perfectly true that, throughout his years of struggle, Hitler derived much support from the women. All the same, the best type of German woman—the cultured, travelled women with a certain understanding of politics and a sound basis of religious and humanitarian teaching—regarded Hitler as a liar, a swindler and a criminal.

Those women are at present condemned to silence. In so far as they have not been murdered or thrown into prison, their resistance to Hitler has been paralysed by constant threats to themselves and their families. The others, who once hailed Hitler as a saviour, say: "He promised us release from poverty; marriage motherhood, work for our menfolk, a quiet home life, education for our children, peace . . "

The National Mind

"And what now?" they may well be asked. "How do you feel at the middle of 1941? What do you think of Hitler to-day?"

Statisticians of "the national mind" tell us that, for every one man with definite views on political affairs, there are ten who scarcely ever trouble to form an independent judgment on questions not falling within their immediate purview. They follow in the wake of what is called "public opinion" and are easily persuaded to embrace new opinions

There are no statistics to show the interest of women in public affairs, but it is probably near the mark to say that only one in twenty women has any clear conception of political events. There is no doubt at all that the power of German women to think and form judgments of their own has suffered uder the Hitler regime. A psychosis lasting close on eight years and aggravated by war has reduced their capacity for thought.

A few days ago I received a letter from a neutral country, in which a neutral observer of Germany described recent meetings with women of the Reich. The personal integrity and impartiality of the writer guarantee his statements. He writes: "Every morning the trams in German towns are overcrowded. Between 7.15 and 7.45 there is a terrific crush The trams themselves are old and dilapidated and the people on their way to work are badly dressed and short-tempered. Among the workers hurrying to the factories, there is a striking proportion of women.

Conversation is more frequent in the late afternoon, when the women, who leave work between 5 and 6, hasten to the shops. You will hear them exchanging a few words with one another. One will say how tired out she is and what a grind the weekly washing is without proper soap or hot water. Another says: 'If I could only send my youngest to my parents in East Prussia', and she looks anxiously at the darkening sky overhead, threatening the approach of British bombers. 'When will my turn come?' grumbles a woman as she stands in the queue outside a food-shop. 'This war is getting me down...'"

Typical Budget

In the hotel in Berlin where my correspondent stayed, there was one housemaid who only appeared on Sundays. This woman, who was about forty, told him that on week-days she worked in a factory. "But I don't earn enough there, so I have to make it up in the hotel on Sundays. Of course it's dreadfully tiring". My friend asked her how much she earned at the factory. "Three hundred marks", was the answer.

"It sounds a lot", she added "but out of it I pay 24 marks a month for rent, 36 marks a week on food, and send 40 marks each month to my old mother. Then there are the kindergarten fees for the child, electric light, gas, contributions to the German Labour Front, the Winter Relief Fund and other subscriptions And, whenever I can, I send 10 marks to my husband. He has been three years with the army. it's nearly two years since I saw him".

"I imagine there is a shortage of prisons in Germany", my neutral correspondent writes "During a short stay in Hitler's Reich three women in my own immediate neighbourhood were sentenced to terms of imprisonment for reasons which, outside Germany would not have justified any sort of criminal charge. A girl of nineteen was gaoled for two months for refusing to go away and work on the land. Her plea that she was the sole support of an invalid aunt, who had brought her up and who shared her home, was no use. Nor were apologies to the court and promises to work on the land after all. She remained branded as a "criminal"".

A servant girl in Hamburg was sent to prison for one year and eight months for having flirted with 'enemy aliens' i.e. Poles and Danes doing forced labour near her home, and for having given one of them her photograph. The wife of a Berlin grocer, frail, elderly woman, was locked up because she told customers, who worried her for goods she could not provide, that it was their own fault: "If you hadn't voted for Hitler ten years ago, you'd have food for your children to-day".

The Grocer's Wife

The grocer's wife is probably one of that small percentage of German women who, even under Hitler, have retained an ability to think for themselves. The overwhelming majority of their sisters, as appears from the above and many similar accounts, are simply weary and apathetic. They talk very little about politics; they are prisoners of the narrow, depressing conditions of every-day life. They describe their wretched existence in tired, flat tones. Very few have the spirit or strength to complain actively.

These women of Nazi Germany remind one of the old jade mare, which before there were societies for the protection of animals, used to turn the village mill-wheel. Day after day, year after year, the poor beast, half-starved, often blind and almost dropping with fatigue, went on dragging her heavy burden round and round within a little circle.

Now and again, however, the old girl, whom no one credited with much vitality, would suddenly shake off her harneess and gallop like mad around the village, tearing down trees and trampling on people. One day, perhaps, the millions of downtrodden men and women in Hitler's Reich may similarly cast off their fetters.

'The Neem Trees Are White'

By Countess Vera Crassi

The neem trees are white
With the starlight of little flowers.
The great black bees make lazy murmur.
The mangoes are red and gold
Tempting passing villagers
With sweet promise:
Will you not find it in your heart
To forgive my impatience?

April will blossom and wither
And May dry the last streams of the countryside.
The rains of June will sweep their grey brooms
Over the palm-fringes and mango-groves
Of the Malabar coast
Bowing the trembling rice.
Do you not find it in your heart
To forgive my impatience?

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SIGN OF THE "V"

How Freedom's Flame Is Kept Alive In Nazi Europe

I have just been given the full story of the use of the "V" symbol in occupied Europe, which is a remarkable tribute to the effectiveness of the B. B. C.'s European broadcasts.

A few weeks ago the Radio Belgique suggested in one broadcast, and one only, that the letter V standing for "victory" and "vrijheid" (freedom) should be chalked up on any available space as a sign of solidarity and passive resistance. Not only was this suggestion taken up but it spread through Belgium and Northern France and even Czechoslovakia, where V stands for "vitezstui" (victory), though no whisper of it has been given in the Czech broadcasts from London.

Now the use of the symbol has reached such proportions that French towns are fined when it appears. But no occupying Power, they said, can prevent people from making the V sign with their first and second fingers spread out. The most remarkable feature of this campaign was the way in which it caught on and spread like wildfire.

News By Word Of Mouth

I have been discussing this and the subject of unwritten propaganda generally with a group of refugees from occupied territory whom I met. "Even in Slovakia", one of them told me, "where we only have two British broadcasts per week in our own language, those who are our friends—and there are many more of them than the Germans care to admit—keep each other cheered and informed by word of mouth.

A Slovak newspaper accused the Slovaks the other day of spreading falsehoods about their 'German friends'. And another one—I think I have a cutting from it here—said this: 'A new eye sickness has recently appeared which might be described as Churchillism. The patients see events coloured or even topsyturvy. They sit in coffee houses discussing the situation spreading wild rumours and hastening home to listen to London. They avail themselves of every opportunity to prove London right and Berlin wrong.' That is from the "Slovakia Gardista" of April 18. Not bad, is it?"

"In Holland", said a Dutchman, "we have lately had a crop of rumours which have seriously worried the occupying Power. A lot of people sold their gold ornaments because a story went round that they were going to be expropriated. At another time it was whispered that all butter stocks were being sent to Germany.

Personally I suspect that this was true because the "Agrarisch Nieuwsblad" which I was reading this morning said: 'Our people must be satisfied with the present rations even if butter is exported to Germany. We must remind our readers that we are living in occupied territory and cannot expect to live under better conditions than do the German people.' But, of course, we have to live under considerably worse conditions."

How Norwegians React

"Yes; and the Germans expect to be able to live better even in occupied countries than in their own country", said a Norwegian. "I hear that the Hotel Britannia at Trondhjem has been closed because it was said that it was serving German officers with inferior food. But in Norway we are able to some extent to get our own back. I read two reports lately in the German-controlled press that tradesmen tend, as the Germans put it, to distribute their goods to Anglomaniacs for preference and that members of the Quisling party are being discriminated against. That is a good way of treating those who side with the invader."

"We have heard so much about food difficulties", I said: "I want to know more about intellectual resistance. Tell me something about the press of your countries."

The Norwegian spoke again. "Remember I told you about a Stavanger newspaper being purged?" he said. "That has caused a terrific sensation in the town. Two other papers, the "Dalane Tidende" and another at Egersund, have been stopped too."

"The "Figaro" was suspended till April 30 and the "Jour Echo" stopped for four days for disobeying directives", said a Frenchman.

A German Trick

"And what you see in the press you cannot believe", added a Belgian. "Do you know that the free Belgian agency here discovered the other day that an article about the Belgian budget warning that the cost of occupation for 1941 might be higher than 1940 and saying that the figure was quite reasonable, which was unsigned but obviously tried to give the impression that it was written by a Belgian—this same article turned up two days later in the Hamburg "Fromdenblatt" signed by the German-financed president of the Wartac Committee in Brussels? That is the way they try to trick us."

"What about books?" I said. "In Norway I was told that they passed a decree some time ago saying that books and publications considered detrimental to the national and social progress of the Norwegian people would be confiscated and no compensation given."

"Yes", observed a Rumanian; "a woman I know in a Rumanian village near Cluj was sentenced to prison for six months because she refused to obey the local Hungarian teacher's order to purchase Magyar text books for her children."

"And in France they are thrusting German books on us in order to facilitate intellectual exchange between the French and German nations. Here is something that will make anyone who knows Paris think a new book shop for German books is being opened at the corner of the Boulevard San Michels and the Place de la Sorbonne by a representative of the German propaganda service and the Director of the German Institute in Paris.'

Students' Demonstration

"How about public meetings?" I said. "They are banned, I suppose?"

"There was a pro-British demonstration at Ghent University the other day", said the Belgian. "A number of students showed their British sympathies by talking in English and wearing a special white cap. Now it is ordained that only Flemish shall be spoken within the university precincts.'

"In Prague", said a Czech, "significant regulations have been made requiring that all doors and entrances to places to assembly must be kept open for the entire duration of the meeting. If they are not, punishment up to 5,000 crowns or 14 days in prison will be inflicted. This goes for concerts, theatres, cinemas and even churches where the doors of the sacristy and adjacent cloisters must be kept open."

It will take a long time before they suppress all freedom of expression in the churches, we all agreed.

I asked our Rumanian friend if he had any information about the Orthodox church in Rumania, and he showed me an extract from the Orthodox Easter pastoral of the Archbishop of Albajulia and Sibiu. This is what it said:

"A people enslaved by another is no longer the master of its time and labour and faith and thoughts. Its sprit is no longer capable of flowering with all the attributes and virtues sown by the Almighty. If God wants all men to be free, why do some peoples behave in a more grandiose manner than others, taking liberty from others comprising millions of men? Let us keep love and liberty alive in our Rumanian breast. All the nation's sons must clasp hands for testifying together that the nation's liberty is a common good as indispensable as breathed-in air."

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(Bishop in "The St. Louis Star-Times")

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New Deal For Japanese Girls

They Are No Longer Content To Be Pretty-Pretty: They Now Move About Like Equals Of Their Brothers

The young people in Japan are undergoing a rapid change in their social life under the present world situation.

The tendency has been in existence for the past several decades, but its development has never been so rapid or drastic as it is to-day, Japanese young men and women have apparently outlived the romantic age and are now living in the age of realism.

Until the last World War, daughters of middle class families remained for the most part in the home, some taking lessons in the art of flower arrangement and tea ceremony and others studied the gentile arts, waiting for their parents to give them away in marriage. In those days, obedience, grace and gentleness were the principal feminine virtues.

During the World War, Japan supplied the foreign market with its goods. Demand for Japanese goods precipitated a shortage of labour in this country. All industrial and commercial firms employed a large number of young women to make up for this shortage. Girls played an important part in the warborn prosperity of that era. As a result, they came to know what it was to work, to have their own income and spend it as they please.

Feudal Attitude

It is true that many Japanese educated women have pursued a professional career as educators since the beginning of modern Japan. Many young women began to work at post offices as assistant clerks and in central telephone stations as operators as early as the middle of the Meiji era (1868-1911). Those in the low social grade have worked as factory operatives ever since Japan adopted the modern factory system. It was not, however, until the World War that a large number of girls positively began to be active in various professional careers

But the girls were still essentially feudalistic in their mental attitude. They lived in the opinion of others and not according to their own. What was decent, respectable, just and right were essentially of the feudal brand they inherited from their ancestors. Young men on their past were likewise feudalistic in their mentality

Girls became interested in work outside the home precincts, but young men regarded such girls as sophisticated and undesirable for their brides, branding them as "shokugyo-fujin," or professional women. Their mothers looked down upon them, being suspicious of their moral looseness and were by no means disposed to have them for their sons' brides. In those days, the prejudice against the professional girls was so strong that their matrimonial prospect was anything but rosy

A profound pessimism swept the country following the earthquake of 1923, and in Tokyo many families which were made homeless had to have their daughters work The young people were stripped of all their recreation facilities, and their long pent-up gloom and despondency needed some outlet. It was about that time that cheap restaurants cafes, bars and the like cropped up like mushrooms to cheer up the downcast children of the capital.

The outstanding features of those days were the fashion for girls to wear foreign style dress and bobbed hair, the Western ballroom dance, the rise of the woman suffrage movement and communistic activities. Moga, or modern girls for short, who were characterized by a sort of defiance toward reorganized social conventions for women, were the talk of the town.

Talk Of Town

All gaiety was affected by a spirit of pessimistic despondency and spite, and was morbid and hysteric in its temper. The Japanese youth were aimless and aimlessly indulged themselves in unhealthy indoor pastimes until they went up in the air, so to speak, like a rubber balloon cut loose from its mooring.

With the outbreak of the Manchurian Affair, pessimism dissipated like a fog before sunshine. The Japanese people, who were stimulated by romantic reports, which were pouring into the country daily from Manchuria, became considerably speculative and many enterprising young men and women went so far as to start out in quest of fortune.

The Japanese girls who had been keenly self-conscious and bashful in the presence of young men, were growing more and more bold, acting according to their own opinion and judgment. They learned to move about in the world of affairs and to associate with members of the other sex.

They learned to frequent motion picture houses and became fans of American screen actors and actresses. They took great delight in making friends with popular Japanese revue girls. Many of them posed in the newspaper columns as aviatrixes, aquatic and sprinting wonders. To them the names of prominent Japanese woman critics, novelists, musicians, dancers poetesses and painters were everlasting sources of inspiration. They lunched at department store dining halls, ate enormously and laughed merrily and sang popular songs like larks. In fact, they became remarkably cheerful and independent.

Professional Training

Japanese girls to-day, who have inherited such a mode of living from their modern predecessors, are prepared, mentally and physically, to undergo a drastic change in the face of the present world situation. They have become disillusioned of the romance they have been weaving for their future. Bitter experiences of their elder sisters who have suffered in their married life have taught them to guard against such possibilities. Thoughtful Japanese women nowadays are convinced that one should get a special professional training while young in order to protect themselves in time of possible misfortune

Girls who remain at home after graduating from girls' high schools and take lessons in tea ceremony and flower arrangement and while away the rest of their time in idleness have been growing less and less in number. Many of them take an interest in social work, go to foreign style sewing schools or other schools to receive some professional training with an idea that such accomplishments are life-long benefits.

The world is converted into a many-staged theatre of war, and Japanese girls are now confronted with a new situation. They do not have to take a long step in adjusting themselves to the exigency of the present time. Young women dress and make themselves up as a matter of decency and for their own satisfaction instead of showing off Flashy silk kimono, which were once dearer to them than life have become a thing of the past.

They have been taking more and more after the man's fashion. In fact they have become sterner in their temperament and attitude than some men in former days and as such, many of them are ably filling men's positions in stores, offices and workshops They go about their tasks in a good old matter-of-fact way as if saying in their hearts that necessity knows no law. The scene of their activities in a workshop would make members of conventional polite society gossip.

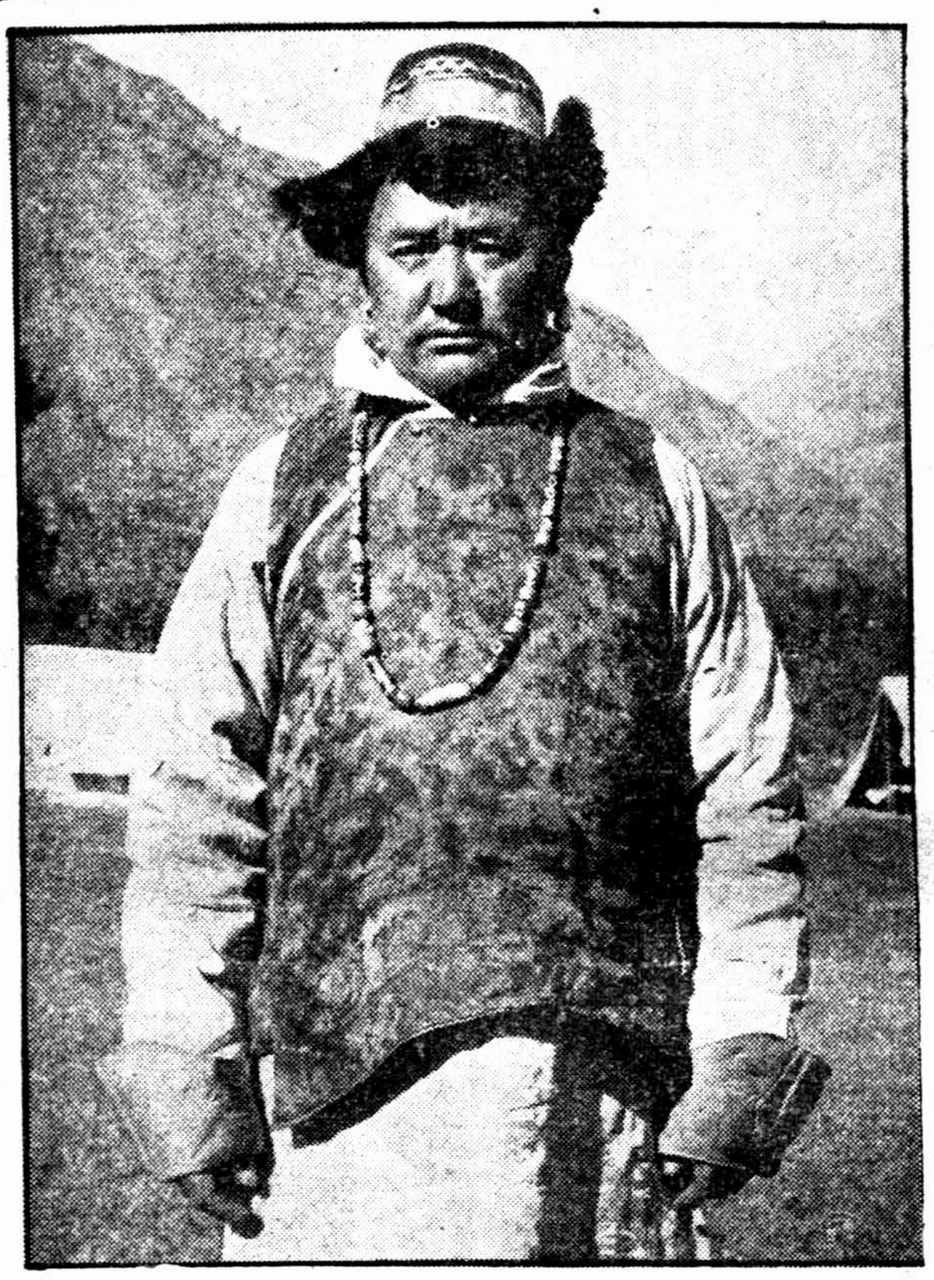
Popularity Of Hiking

To-day many young girls delight in the healthy outdoor pastime of hiking to mountain regions and places of historic interest with rucksacks on their backs and canes in their hands. On Sundays and holidays parties of girls in hiking costumes may be seen here and there and everywhere trooping along streets and alleys of Kamakura and such places of historic interest. A new song for hiking was rehearsed recently over the radio under the leadership of Mrs. Kaneko Yanagi. The popularity of hiking is a revelation indeed.

Japanese young men have also undergone a vast change during the past several years. With the outbreak of the Manchurian Affair their deep-seated worry over the unemployment situation suddenly disappeared once and for all. Before the outbreak, no more than 40 or 45 per cent of university and college graduates could find work but since then, all large institutions, commercial industrial and otherwise, have been suffering from a dearth of workers. The young men are now relieved from the un-

(Continued on Page 31)

Life of a Japanese Typist girl is just as hard as that of her foreign sisters but the vocation has become very popular.



The Head Lama in charge of the group of dancers. He is a venerable figure.

Lama Devil Dancers

FROM BEYOND THE HIMALAYAS THEY COME TO KULU, WITH THEIR WEIRD INSTRUMENTS AND GROTESQUE MASKS, TO STAGE THEIR FANTASTIC FESTIVALS.

By K. C. JAGASIA

A visitor to Kulu, on wending his way through the bazaars and market places, will come across traders from Tartar, who halt there after their long journey from Kashgar and Yarkand.

A group of "deities" and "devils" with their picturesque dresses and fantastic masks.

The dances are held in the open in natural surroundings except for a few tents to change their costumes. The "curtain" has just gone up.

They have come from far across the mountains, from Central Asia. Their wares are typical of the fabulous lands from which they hail and of the old world methods by which they lead their lives.

It is said that once every few years, either on the occasion of Dusserah Fairs at Kulu, when Hill Gods are brought down for worship by Hill Dwellers from surrounding valleys, or on the occasion of the visit of a Royalty, like the Viceroy, these strange and mysterious people of Kashgar and Yarkand, who are all Buddhists, undertake the strenuous journey of some 250 miles, to join these festivities. Amongst these mysterious visitors are batches of Lamas, who take part in a most fascinating festival, known as the "DEVIL DANCES".

The path of these visitors, which follows the oldest trade routes from Central Asia to India, lies through perilous and treacherous snow-clad passes and mountains. The road is passable only for a couple of months, as it is often swept away by snow and floods, and the journey takes them over a fortnight. Many visitors to Kulu and Kashmir, have probably met these Lamas, but very few people in India, could have had an opportunity of witnessing these dance dramas, which ordinarily are held in secluded Tibetian monasteries, in the Buddhist city of Leh.

The plays that these "Devil Dancers" stage deal, for the most part, with:—

(a) propitiation of evil deities,
(b) demon kings, and
(c) exorcism of evil spirits.

It is a saying, common in these parts, that in work and in play, from cradle to grave, they remain in mortal fear of evil spirits. They have their deep-rooted faith and belief that these evil spirits must be pacified and their attacks warded off, to ensure happiness in this world and also after death.

Their Orchestra

The players in the Orchestra are Lamas from the monastery of Leh. Known as the "Lamas Orchestra" or "Ecclesiastical Band" it is used on all occasions of rites

Whatever One May Say About Their Dances They Look Like "Devils" Alright!

Some of the dancers have fierce animal masks with horns. In each mask there is a third eye in the centre.

and ceremonies. This orchestra consists of quaint musical instruments, to the accompaniment of which they stage their dances:

(a) Long Sharnies;
(b) Telescopic Trumpets, which are often as long as 12 to 15 feet and have to be held by small Lama Boys, who are dressed in picturesque costumes;
(c) Flageolets;
(d) Long circular but flat drums;
(e) Cymbals;
(f) Gongs, and
(g) A variety of other Tibetian instruments, which are rarely seen in use in any part of India.

These instruments produce, at times, awe-inspiring notes and sounds; at others, their notes are arresting, when one is carried away by their melody; while at times they are so melancholy that its influence dominates you. Their notes generally synchronise with the crash of the "cymbals" which instrument plays a very important part, and the playing of the various instruments. From time to time the band choir is heard intoning a droll chant.

Clash of the cymbals and the sustained notes on the sharnies brings the players into their dance steps. At first they are measured, but subsequently they are turned into hops, skips and jumps. All the time the players chant. The sustained notes on the sharmes are a signal to them to retire and re-appear for the next act. Some of the dancers wear jingling bells on their anklets, feet and waists.

Masks And Costumes

The masks are of various colours. The leader has often a horned mask. Jesters, whose duty it is to provide some sort of buffoonery by their antics to while away the time between the various acts, wear jovial masks.

Mostly the masks are weird, hideous, wild and grotesque in appearance. There are skulls, animal heads and demons, and also masks with leering expressions.

Each of the chief dancers wears a beautiful robe of brocades and capes of the same material, but of different colours. In addition, a silken apron, attractively embroidered, is worn. The colours are deep red, blue and yellow.

At one time the dancers appeared wearing tall 'witch' hats, with a witch eye at the top. At other times they had large red masks on, with a dropped gaping jaw and protruding teeth that they could move at their will.

There were, in short, an assembly of masks of all shapes, colours and kinds, perhaps rarely seen in any other part of India: fierce animal masks; bestial masks with repulsive snouts, with a third eye in the centre of the forehead and with skulls embroidered on the aprons; large black masks, with thick red sensuous lips, large ears and a tremendous nose; animal masks with horns; huge skull masks with tiaras made of smaller skulls, and also masks with an inane countenance.

Their gowns or 'chogas' reach right up to their feet. They wear over that a bright coloured sash round the waist. It is often a rich red robe of Chinese silk. A hat, when worn, is often of yellow colour. Brocades are embroidered in a combination of beautiful colours.

The head-gear of the Lamas reminds one, as one English traveller remarked, of an old-style English silk hat, cut down in the height and 'fluted' down the sides. During winter, it serves the useful purpose of covering the ears.

The Lama band with its queer instruments. The orchestra consists at least of 12 players. Note their distinctive head-gears.

Doing A Dance Turn.

New Order In Women's Education

By Prof. PREM NATH

Casting its net too-wide, the prevalent system of education labours under some grave defects, the most outstanding of them being the neglect of the problem of women's education. A modern girl goes to a school and then to a college if the socio-economic factors of her family permit her, and then out she comes armed with the weapons, more or less blunt, to fight out her ways in the world of stern realities. Perhaps, as they say, she fights as efficiently as the boys. But may we pause here and think if she does not live upto an inherently false ideal? The 'consensus' of opinion would be that her education has removed her far from the reality of the world in which she lives, no wonder then, if there is no proper adjustment to that. The theory has trained her to one way of thinking while the practical affairs of the world call for another.

Need Of Difference

It is not from any prejudiced and unfavourable estimation of a girl's qualities of head and heart in the scale of values that we require a new orientation and a new approach to the problem for change in her curriculum of study but because of some fundamental differences in her personality which, of course, we respect and admire. Lest we forget, as the aim of education, besides its own intrinsic worth is to help mankind to realise their end, both boys and girls to be men and women of tomorrow must supplement each other rather than compete. They have their own offices to discharge each equally dignified and high and in no way inferior to the other, hence the need of different types of education for the different sexes for which our University system requires a good deal of overhauling.

There is not much to be said so far as the primary education is concerned though we can easily look to some better methods which can be introduced with profit. But as soon as the sex differences come into operation as they do generally at the age of ten in case of boys and earlier still in case of girls, it is desirable that there should be different types of study for the different sexes. These sex differences are not visible only on the physical side but they are also and equally visible on the mental side. Pope did really err when he said that woman is merely a softer man. She is, in fact, much less and much more. These sex differences on mental side are displayed in the games and toys of boys and girls in the very childhood which show that they have different tendencies and inclinations—a psychological fact of no mean importance to be ignored for the matter of education. See how the motherly instincts of tenderness and affection come into play when a girl is employed in playing with her dolls. While on the other hand, a boy would be seen breaking and making the things.

Different Viewpoints

The coy and subtle world of emotions is a domain in which she is ever at home—a fact which strengthens our belief that if a girl be imparted proper education with all social privileges at par with a boy, she would certainly excel him in literature. The significance of this fact can be very well illustrated with the help of the observation made with the children. We very often find in case of two children of different sexes but of a equal age that a girl's description of some event is more vivid, more exaggerated but still more convincing than that of the boy who relates the same event haphazardly and as a matter of fact. Girls are, I may be excused, more in the habit of telling 'white lies' but they know the art of embroidery and ornamenting them. All these tendencies and inclinations provide for the best literary development in girls provided they are placed in favourable circumstances.

Punjab's Example

On the other hand, abstract reasoning is foreign to the nature of women in general—exceptions only prove the rule, and even, so intelligent and learned a woman as Mone de Sevigne acknowledged that 'abstract reasoning were repugnant to her.' That is the reason why most of the women cannot keep patience with abstract metaphysical problem and yet under the modern system of education quite a good number of them take up philosophy as their subject in higher classes. Is it really forcing the tastes or feeding them?

It will not be out of the way, nor I suppose out of reason to congratulate the Punjab University for having introduced, after art, music as a subject in the intermediate classes. We wish the University could introduce which we hope it may do in near future, some more specific subjects for girls such as the following:—

1. Literature (The medium of instruction should preferably be Hindustani).
2. Special study of art in general.
3. History of literature and art.
4. Music.
5. Dancing.
6. Painting.
7. Embroidery.
8. Aesthetics (science of beauty and harmony).
9. Domestic science with all its branches.
10. Child psychology, etc.

Possible Objections

While I write, I am fully conscious of the objections that some such scheme might have to meet in the beginning. The first likely objection is that it will make the girls ease loving for art, music and dancing would be just as play to them and the second possible objection would be that the girls would starve of knowledge for they would be absorbed in action—say in dancing, music and painting more than in deep yogic meditation, followed by its corrolary that girls as such would not be able to appreciate the country-wide problems in political and economic sphere.

To the first objection I may only reply that the aim and methods of imparting education have been missed. I read behind this objection the complex of Indian mind, more of an old type, with apologies to old men, who would regard play and all that goes with it some superfluous element in human constitution. But the modern researches have brought in their wake the fact that play is an educable factor of immense value. In fact, far more and better could be taught by way of play than by compulsion and useless methods.

Wrong Nations

The second objection, too, can be dismissed easily. It betrays the lack of acquaintance with the abovementioned subjects and their matter. I do not see any reason why music, painting, dancing and Aesthetics with the basic study of literature could not be pursued extensively with the possible theoretical knowledge that goes with them. These subjects could be as extensive as Political Science Economics and Ethics. Nor could one say that their knowledge is of inferior type. The study of Aesthetics, for example, may cultivate the maturer and decidedly finer taste in everything. Nor is there any dearth of literature in aesthetics. Now, if a male graduate with Political Science and Economics in his B.A. could be counted as an educated person, though having no or little knowledge of fine arts etc. why should not, then a woman graduate with, let us say, Aesthetics and child psychology in her B.A. be considered as much educated and intelligent? With her common sense and general intelligence which she is bound to preserve and develop during this course of study, we have no hesitation in saying that she will easily pick up with little attention political and economic problems of the country. If a man graduate in medicine, physics or Chemistry can follow the day to day problems of politics or economies why cannot a woman graduate in art and Domestic science do as well and as easily.

Place In The Home

We cannot afford to be blind to the fact while considering the problem of educational reconstruction for girls that home is the main centre of woman's attention and activities and as such universities must arm them with that type of education which may prove fruitful in that field. Woman's office in the house does not in any way lessen her position; many respectable and important persons, to be sure, have their offices in houses. But it is only that we have not so far respected that office that the women dislike it. If any prestige were attached to it, I am sure many men would be tempted to take over the charge of that office. Nor could we with any justification say that the work of the 'Home office' is dull, monotonous and stereotyped. After all, an ordinary clerk or say for that matter quite an important person in an office follows a routine of work of calculating two into two which do make the life still more dull always comes to four. What social position he enjoys, by the way, or what possible contributions he can make to enrich the heritage of Science and Philosophy? Women, on the other hand, have some variety. They have fairly well equipped labora-

(Continued On Page 31)

ON WITH THE SHOW

Lovely Joan Jay was in hospital for three months recovering from the effects of receiving eleven shrapnel wounds when the theatre was hit by a bomb. She has two vandeville numbers at the Windmill Theatre and one of them is with Nugent Marshall, who was in the opposite building when the bomb fell. Joan maintains that by his prompt action in dragging her out of the debris he saved her life. Nugent, well-known for his dancing in many Cochran revues, is joining the Royal Air Force.

Origin And Growth Of Hindustani

NUQUSH-E-SULAIMANI. By Maulavi Saiyed Sulaiman Nadvi. Can be had from the Maktaba-e-Jamea, Qaraul Bagh, Delhi. Pp. 476. Cloth bound. Rs. 3.

The book under review consists of three parts: the first contains presidential addresses delivered at various conferences and academies, the second consists of articles written for the "Maarif" from time to time while the last contains reviews of books and introductions written for several well-known works in the Urdu language.

Most of the addresses and essays deal with Urdu, its origin and its development, and it is no exaggeration to say that the contribution made by Maulavi Nadvi on this important subject is a fine specimen of his diligence and scholarship. These articles will be found to be a mine of information for students of the Urdu language who want to carry on further researches into it.

In this connection it would be interesting to note that the learned Maulavi has always urged the Musalmans to accept the nomenclature of "Hindustani" as opposed to "Urdu" with a view to meeting the Hindus half-way. All students of Urdu, whether Hindus or Musalmans, will find the study of this book of essays equally beneficial and hence they should not miss to read it. It explains the attitude of Muslim India towards the Hindi-Urdu controversy of the present times. The general get-up is splendid.

Awakening Among Muslims

HAYAT-E-SAYASI. By Muhammad Mirza Dehlavi. Published by Kutub Khana-e-Ilm-o-Adab, Urdu Bazar, Delhi. Crown 8 vo. Pp. 251. Rs. 1-8-0.

The book narrates, from the view-point of a Muslim Leaguer, the history and growth of political awakening among the Indian Musalmans. He begins from the days of the East India Company and after condemning it for its "divide and rule" policy refers to the efforts of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in consolidating the political position of the Indian Musalmans. The author then takes a bird's eye-view of the important events pertaining to India after the year 1857 and severely attacks the ideal of "united nationalism" as inculcated by the Conyress.

The writer has no constructive scheme to offer beyond supporting what is now known as the Pakistan Scheme which aims at dividing India into Hindu India and Muslim India. The "excesses" of the Congress regime have been cited in support of the two-nation-theory. As has been said in the beginning the view-point of only the Muslim Leaguer has been put forth in the book and that is why Mr. Jinnah's theory that democracy is unsuited to India, has found full support in it. The book only presents one side of the picture and that too in an exaggerated way with an undeserved but intentional dig, here and there, at the Congress and the Hindus.

"B".

Fine Hindustani Texts

A good collection of fifteen poems for the 'Madhyama' examination of the Bambai Hindi Vidyapeetha called "Poornima" has been recently published. It is a carefully made selection from the works of eminent poets in Hindi. Another such collection containing prose and poetical passages is 'Bharati'.

'Gadya-Suman' contains all prose passages from the works of eminent authors in Hindi and makes beautiful reading. All these are published by the Bambai Vidyapeetha. The first two are priced at four annas and the last at eight annas.

T.U.P.

Art In Japanese Life

JAPAN TALKS. By Amar Lahiri. Printed in Japan. The Mokuseido Press. Price 2.00 dols. in America, 7 s. in Europe.

Though the author does not claim high literary and academic merits, he has compiled "Japan Talks" in a style which makes it an interesting reading. The different chapters, which record views of some outstanding personalities on the origin, evolution and contemporary tendencies of Japanese art and literature, supply first-hand and up-to-date information about the scope and achievements of various cultural organisations in the country.

Sculptural and architectural beauty of Nippon, which is typically reflected in Tea house, has wood as its chief medium of expression. Reinforced concrete has not only failed to supersede the architectural traditions but has actually drawn inspiration from them. Lacquer and bronze sculpture appeared during the Nara period.

The book attributes the origin of the art of paintings to the Chinese, Korean and Indian influences. It takes stock of its different phases and traditions including colour-prints and refers to the impact of European art on the modern art of Japan. "Ikebeua"—flower-arrangement—, which is a highly developed art, is a speciality of Japan. It reflects the inner urge in the Japanese towards importing beauty to their homes directly from nature.

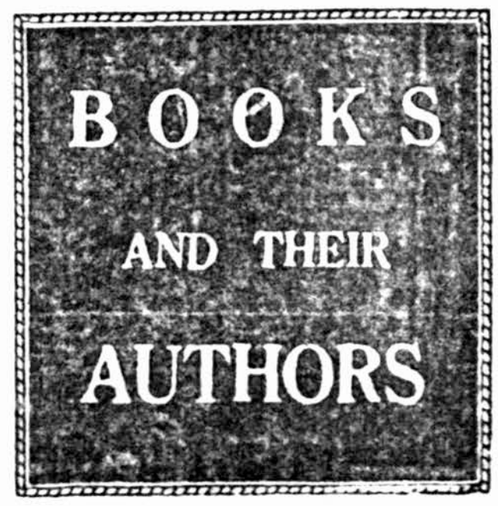
POSITION OF WOMEN

The basic literary fund of Japan consists of epics, lyrics and dramas. European literature has contributed to the growth of her modern literature especially fiction and poetry. But in spite of it Japan has evolved her truly national literature which reflects as well as inspires her life.

Women are also to the forefront of the cultural movement and have formed some organisations of their own. "Culture Arsenal" whose main activity is production and propagation of art, has won for painting the distinction as an accomplishment of women. Ikebena and music are also included in its programme. "Glorious Bund" is also a women's organisation. It has a wide scope of activities which extend to school-girls and common people and aim at propagation of Japanese culture in the world.

The ideal of Japan, which is to make life art and not life artistic, is reflected in the life-beautiful movement which has been inspired by the Banhans principles of Walter Gropins and the movement of William Morris. "Club Sumer" is an international organisation which aims at propagation of Japan as the nerve-centre of international cultural advancement.

D. G. V.



Lallubhai Samaldas

LALLUBHAI SAMALDAS. By S. Natarajan. Published by Yeshanand Publications Ltd. Hornby Rd., Bombay. Price As. Eight.

This is a small biographical sketch of the late Sir Lallubhai Samaldas by Mr. S. Natarajan, the present Editor of the 'Indian Social Reformer'. In the first place I should like to enter my caveat against the public being asked to rest satisfied with such a small biographical sketch of Sir Lallubhai. The author himself is quite capable of producing a book ten times longer than the present one and the subject of the sketch furnished in his life ample material for producing not this small sketch but a large tome of biographical volume.

Sir Lallubhai's life was not a humdrum affair. It was full of incidents, possibilities and a curious mixture of statesmanship, politics, trade, commerce, industry, poetry and philosophy. Mr. Natarajan, in the short space at his disposal, has done ample justice to the life of his father's great friend; but after all how can a big lake be encomposed within the boundaries of a small well? Sir Lallubhai's precocity was seen at a very early age, when as a college boy he was called away from Bombay and placed in a very high position in the Revenue Department of the Bhavnagar State.

CO-OPERATIVE BANKING

All his life, he was thus called upon to do the work of a higher and higher nature, and it shows the greatness of the man that he never failed; nor, may I say, flinched. After Bhavanagar came Bombay. What Bhavanagar could not appreciate perhaps because of the State policy, Bombay appreciated, and Sir Lallubhai's genius shone out. He contributed the biggest quota to the constructive work of Co-operative Banking. His contribution to commerce and industry was also equally great; but people will ever cherish his memory because of his work for Co-operative Banking.

Mr. Natarajan has not referred at all to his connection with the Indian Merchants' Chamber, of which Sir Lallubhai was President for one year and a member of the Committee for a long period; nor with the Indian Industrial Conference of which also he was the President. His services to these institutions were great. He was not only an economist, but also a philosopher and a thinker and his speeches and work at the time bore the impress of a thoughtful and cultured mind.

What drew the love and respect of all round him was specially that Sir Lallubhai was remarkably free from any snobbishness. His courtesy was truly of the old world and the way in which he treated his subordinates or men lower in social status or position in life was truly remarkable. A broadly catholic man, he had no prejudices with regard to race or religion.

J. K. MEHTA.

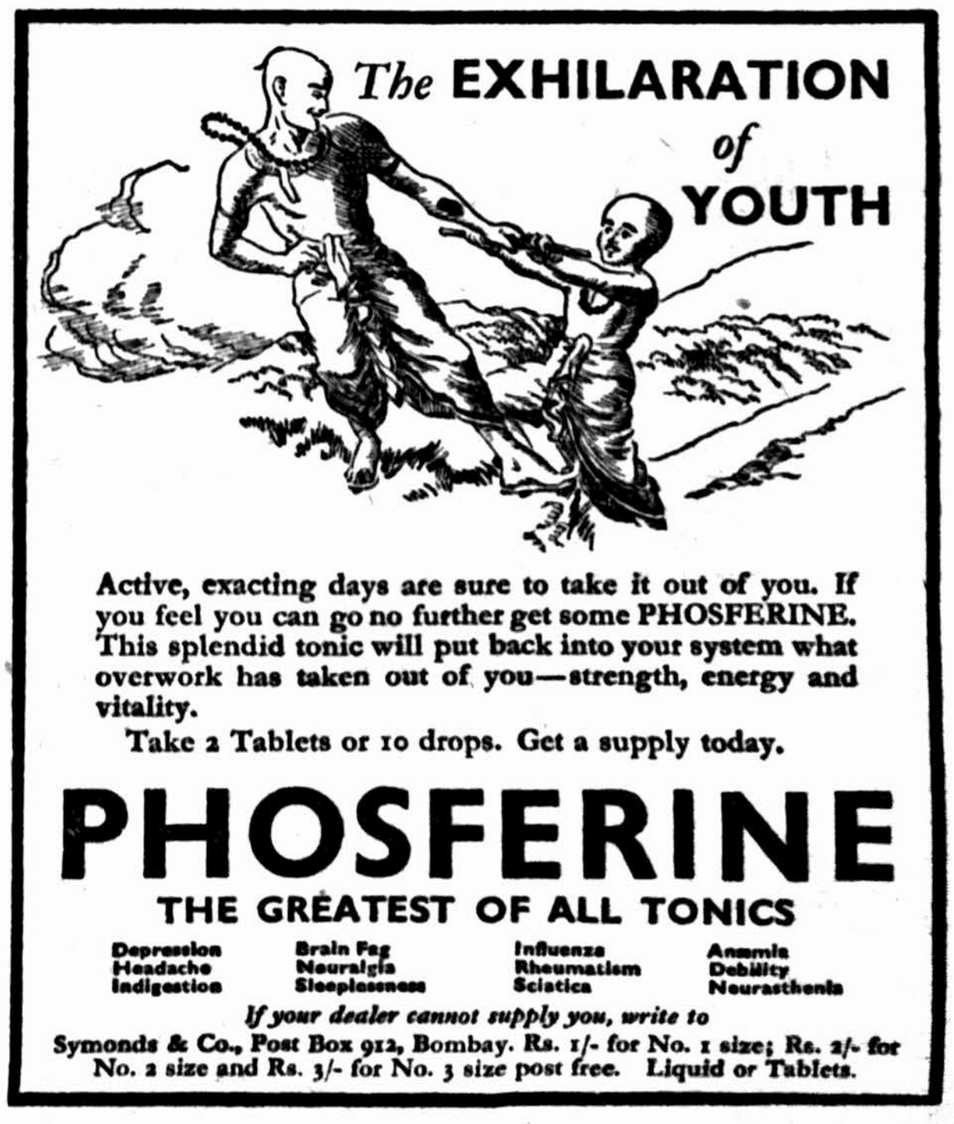
"BENGAL SWEETS"

"BENGAL SWEETS" (Third Edition)—By Mrs. J. Haldar.

Published by the Industry Publishers Ltd., 22, R. G. Kar Road, Shambazar, Calcutta.

There are many people outside Bengal who are enamoured of her specialities in the domain of sweetmeats notably Rasagolla and Sandesh. But they are not easily obtainable, especially on this side of India. In her book, "Bengal Sweets", Mrs. Haldar has provided the means of enjoying these delicacies at home in almost any part of the world. There are various other preparations, sweet and saltish, which figure in this book. Mrs. Haldar has taken great care to describe the ingredients and the methods of preparation. If the instructions given therein are scrupulously followed, even a novice can prepare them at home. It should be exceedingly useful to many a housewife.

J. C. M.



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OUR SHORT STORY

REVERIE

By G. N. ACHARYA

The train moved out of the station. The shrill cries of the coconut seller were swallowed up in the creaking of the axles and the noise of the running wheels. Gopal reclined in a corner and closed his eyes. His mind wandered, drifted without any effort, in wave after wave of thought.

Gopal and Sreenivas were returning to college after their summer vacation. That very morning Gopal had called at his neighbour's to wish them good bye. His neighbour, Mr. Sankarappa, was related to Gopal as all members of the caste are, to one another. Sankarappa had a daughter, Vijaya, who was to be married. That was the ever present family problem. Gopal being intimate with the family, Mrs. Sankarappa naturally broached the topic.

"How now, Gopanna, Our Vijaya, you know—" she began.

Gopal did not allow her to finish. He knew.

"I know, I know, you want me to marry her, don't you?"

"Yes, you know everything. What do you say?"

"And you know I am not marrying for some time yet; but how about Sreenivas?"

"It seems he is not willing".

"Wait a bit, I will put it to him. If he is agreeable—"

"That would be alright. If you won't marry, at least make him".

Why not? What she wanted was the marriage of her daughter. True, Gopal was a fine intelligent chap. But Sreenivas was equally sound and smart and rich to boot. If she could net him, that would be fine indeed.

"Vijaya is a little brick of a girl. She will make a worthy mate to anybody" Gopal mused.

But—but—there was the other—that girl, Yamuna. Yamuna was a beauty. Vijaya was pretty too, but just a girl yet. Yamuna's beauty was something special, something distinguished, something apart. A broad face, an expansive bust and wide, wide, eyes. How deep those eyes were! Who could tell what lay hidden in their fearful depths. He was afraid of those eyes—afraid—yes—afraid. That day—there was a lecture—she had come. She passed just near him and he had gazed full into those eyes. He had winced and had drawn back like one stung. But that was a matter of long ago. Thereafter they had become friends—those eyes and himself.

What of Yamuna? Did he love her? Love? What was this thing he spoke of as Love? He had not spoken to her once. Would he have the luck to do so in all his life, he knew not. Did she know, at least, that there was a man like Gopal?—perhaps not. Even so he loved her.

Love! Was it Love? Love or lust, yes—lust. Every lover wants. There is no love without desire. Was there a lover satisfied to treasure in his aching bosom, the empty name of his love; just the memory of her figure. Every lover wants the presence of his love. His eyes must drink in her beauty; his ears must be filled to surfeit with the music of her voice. He must stroke her rebellious curls. He must lisp her maddening name. He must shower kisses on her sweet lips. He must embrace her to his heart's content. This is his joy and this alone. All this is desire, lust. But is there a love without this? Is there a man who can forget the body of his angel and love her soul? All love is polluted with lust. Love thus mingled was immoral, it was unholy. Maybe it was. He was not sure. Of one thing he was certain—Love was. It was a fact.

Yes, he had loved this girl—Yamuna. For two years he had loved her. Somehow, in his barren life, this desert plant had grown up, unheeded, unwatered It still lived—was he mad?—was it not but a passing fancy. Had he not similar feelings about other girls before? Yes, that was true. But these fancies had died out soon. This one had endured. For two years it had been devouring him. It had made him weak. It had killed his will. Else would he be behaving like one mad?

One day last year, she was going somewhere with her sister. He followed them. What a shame! He told himself so, a hundred times. Yet he did not stop. He followed them close. It started raining. It rained hard. They went into the shelter of a veradanh. He had not the courage to go to the same place. There was no other shelter nearby.

He held on there telling himself that the rain would stop. He would have but one glimpse of her and go. But the rain never stopped. Beaten, drenched to the skin, he went home.

Then he resolved to forget her. Even if he did think of her it would be as a sister. He took an oath and solemnly wrote it down in the diary! The writing was easy. But his mind was beyond all control. These days his madness had passed all limits.

Normally he never went towards the city. There was no need to. Of evenings it was heavenly to go out of the city, along the tank bund. But as days went by that loveliness went out of his mind. At first he wanted a pretext. He would tell himself that he would go to a certain restaurant which was in the centre of the town. Not that there was any need to go to that particular restaurant. By and by he wanted no pretext. That whole week—when he had not even a copper to buy a matchbox to light the lamp with, and had spent the nights in darkness—what business had he at that hotel? Yet he plodded on his pilgrimage every day, with a faint hope of catching one glimpse of her. Not a day, not on one day did he set eyes on her.

Pah! What madness! Would he ever get her? They were classmates. Even if he did not get through, she was sure to pass. The girls were more tied down to their studies. Once out of college her job was booked for her. She was sure to get started on Rs. 75 at least. What of him? Jobs were hard to find—for men. A clerkship on Rs. 25 per month was the utmost reach of his hopes. And these officers—what beasts! What kind of a man he would have to serve under. Perhaps, perhaps, SHE might become an officer herself and he may have to serve as a clerk under her. How fearful! To serve as a poor clerk under the very woman whom he was dying to possess. Never. He would not allow that to happen. He would not seek service at all. He was resolved to become a lawyer. In that profession ability still paid. Maybe, he would strike luck. Luck—when would that be. Perhaps he would be an old man by then.

Anyway, because he feared that this distant desire might remain unfulfilled, was he to marry Vijaya to-day—though he did not love her. Must he sacrifice this helpless girl who had no choice in the matter to his probable future happiness? Why should he tie her down to his own ill-luck when she could easily get a more prosperous husband? That would be a grievous wrong. Srinivas would surely make a better husband for her. He was fairer, taller, stouter; not weak and wasted like himself but plump and well-grown. If they married they would be happy. They would learn to love each other.

That was settled. He must give up Vijaya to Srinivas. It was like pouring out the last drop of water in the bottle on the desert sands in the hope of filling it from the mirage. Like seeing a bag of gold in a dream and throwing away the last coppers in scorn. Yes, it was very much like a dream. Oh, the happiness of dreaming. To take leave of the commonplace, the banal, the endless monotony of daily life and fly away into the dream world with all its variety and colour. That would be true joy indeed. What are we in the everyday world! Nothing. Just little, helpless specks in a vast moving universe. We do nothing, we move nothing, we initiate nothing. Of our dream world we are kings. It would be a thousand times sweeter to rule over the world of dreams, a world shaped after one's own heart's desire. In that world

(Continued On Page 26)

TO-DAY'S STRANGE STORY OF REAL PEOPLE

The Dorothy Arnold Case

By Vincent Towne

Christmas night, 1910, the newspapers received their first details of the most baffling disappearance mystery that has vexed the world since the kidnapping of Charley Ross. Thirteen days before, on Dec. 12, Dorothy Harriet Camille Arnold, daughter of Francis R. Arnold, a wealthy perfumery importer, at 11-30 a. m., left her mother at the family residence, 108 E. 79th St., Manhattan, announcing that she was about to visit the Fifth Ave. shops in search of a dress. Promising to call her mother on the telephone as soon as she found something to her taste, she walked from her home to Park and Tilford's store, at Fifth Ave. and 59th St., where she purchased a pound of candy. Although she had from 20 dol. to 30 dols. in her pocketbook, she had the confections charged.

It was just about noon when she left the candy shop. Two hours late she entered Brentan's on 26th St., where she bought a volume of humorous epigrams, entitled "An Engaged Girl's Sketches."

Last Trace

After emerging from the book store at 2-45 p. m., she met a young woman friend, who congratulated her upon her healthful appearance. "I am feeling fine", said Miss Arnold, turning north. "I am going to walk home through Central Park." That was the last trace of Miss Arnold known to her friends or family. She vanished "like breath into the wind."

She was of a wealthy family, proud of its pedigree. Her father traced his ancestry direct to the Pilgrims of Plymouth Rock. She was 26 years old, about five feet four inches tall and weighed 140 pounds, with fair complexion, dark brown hair and grayish-blue eyes. All told, she was a girl of striking appearance, the pink of delicacy, dignity and refinement.

She wore a tailor-made blue serge suit, black velvet hat trimmed with two silk roses and black fox muff. She was strong and athletic, extensively travelled and accustomed to going about alone. She had a very cultured voice, whose accent was described as somewhat like that of a French woman. She was a Bryn Mawr graduate with literary tastes. Lately she had completed a love story entitled "Poinsettia Flames", also some verses, "Lotus Leaves", which she was endeavouring to have published.

She had very conventional tastes—was the last woman in New York

(Continued On Page 30)

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ART NOTES AND COMMENTS

ART WITHOUT AIM

ODYSSEY OF INDIAN DANCE—"NRITYALAYAM" DESERVES PATRONAGE—VAGARIES OF AMATEURS DANCES—ICONOCLASTS DOMINATE DANCE-STAGE—AS MASTERS BUT NOT ASSISTANTS—"CULTURED" HAWKER AFTER CULTURE—BENGALI JOINS LINGUISTIC CONTEST—PARIS INSULT TO INDIAN PLAYWRIGHTS—SCREEN TO RESCUE STAGE.

By D. G. VYAS

Even though dance has, in recent years, been dragged to the forefront of the art-world of India it has not yet sighted the end of its tragic odyssey. It is in search of a soil on which it can resume its growth and reattain the high pedestal on which it once perched. It has entered the stage, the screen and the school and, at times, peeps into the socio-political temple, but has not discovered a home similar to the one in which it flourished and flowered. The dance-art of India is a fugitive because it is not fixed to a firm anchorage.

Dance Adrift

Dance dwelt under its vine and figtree until its final eviction from the temple by abolition, on moral grounds, of the Devadasi system in the south. While treating the symptom of the disease the apathetic legislature struck at the very root of the art and threw it over-board in the world of sophistry and snobbery. Has the iconoclastic legislation been able to cure human weakness and also to provide a new home for dance? The reply will be in the negative.

Dance cannot be perpetuated and propagated unless it is deeply rooted in the life of the people, is made an integral part of the religious and festive occasions and is patronised by the state. The Balinese dance has survived, because it is interwoven in the fabric of the life of the people. The dances of Java have retained their excellence because they entered the court as soon as they left the temple.

Indian dance had a prominent place both in the temple and in the court. The Government of modern India has not only eschewed it, but has evicted it from the temple—its legitimate home. Some dilettanti, who are grossly ignorant of India's art-traditions, have been clamouring that dance, if it has to live in the democratic age, must enter every home. Such a political argument is entirely absurd in view of the fact that every home is not a cradle of terpsichorean talent. The socalled democratisation of dance is proving to be its vulgarisation.

Set A Precedent

The Government must recognise dance, music, and drama as the vital interests of the cultural and artistic life of India and establish institutions for training in them. Western India is extremely fortunate in having a dance-academy—the "Nrityalayam" at Khandala founded by Madam Menaka, the well-known dance-exponent of international reputation—in order to impart systematic and thorough training to students in the technique of the different schools of Indian dance. but the Government of Bombay does not appear to have taken any notice of the institution so far.

Cochin State has taken over the management of the Kerala Kala Mandalam, and has agreed to run it in accordance with its objects and ideals. Mr. J. A. Madon, Advisor to the Governor of Bombay, recently visited the Nrityalayam at Khandala and is said to have been very much impressed with its work The Government of Bombay should set a precedent to other provincial Governments by granting a liberal patronage and all facilities to the institution.

The hereditary system of training enjoined upon the student a life-long and devout study. He was initiated to dedicate his art to the deity in the temple and not to delight the human gods in the audience. To the dance-pupil the art was a religion and a ritual. The more he learnt the art, the more he found himself deficient in it. The span of life was incommensurate with the scope of the art. There are, among the modern exponents, persons who are ardent devotees of dance, but they are in a minority Consequently the dance-front is being invaded by the hostile forces of amateurism and pedantism.

The system of amateur training is quite different and deplorable. The painter, sculptor or architect has to undergo a few years' training in order to secure qualifications, but an amateur is transformed into an "exponent of classical dance" overnight. He or she goes on a pilgrimage to Bengal with a concession ticket, spends a fortnight in the South, extorts superficial knowledge of the North Indian technique from some Kathak and immediately emerges as a fully-fledged dancer as well as a choreo-author.

N. S. SUBBA RAO

Vice-Chancellor, Mysore Universit-

—Bust by J. B. Varkhedi

Vagaries Of Dance

The half-baked amateurs and their patrons are the arch-enemies of the Indian dance, but unfortunately they happen to be the overlords of the amateur stage. Look at the vagaries of the modern dance-world. The last few years have obliterated the distinctions between dance and acrobatics. Fire, dagger and sword dances and tomfoolery have begun to masquerade as "classical dances." One can escape and even earn plaudits as a great dancer in spite of having no technique or elementary knowledge of dance if he or she produces certain credentials to which screen-affiliations have been a recent addition.

Nritta and Nritya have almost lost their identities and have merged in the pot-pourri of "classical (unclassical) dances." The basic classifications of "Tandava" and "Lasya" have already gone obsolete. The line of demarcation between dance and drama is frivolously overstepped, and the objects, which ought to be and are capable of being interpreted with hands, are actually represented on the stage

Dance follows and adjusts itself to "tala" and rhythm and is, therefore, a continuous process. Every movement, gesture and action should vibrate with rhythm. Break of rhythm has been a dreadful innovation on the amateur dance-stage. The unseasoned dancers do not hesitate to go out of rhythm by lapsing into theatricals out of love for pageantry, actions and effects which are anti-dance. The orchestra, which is frequently composed empirically, is thus relegated to the position of background music

Craze Of Modernisation

Mr. Montagu-Natnan whose letter was quoted by Mr. James Agate in the "Sunday Times" of February 23 deplored the extremely circumscribed vocabulary of European dancing which entails a limited selection of gestures. The dance-vocabulary of India is sumptuous but symbolic and confers distinctive individuality on Indian dance. Several amateurs, who employ some symbolic gestures, rarely understand their significance, but in spite of that persist in twiddling with the stupendous task of new compositions. The trends of amateurish compositions are, therefore, verging on commonplace pantomimic gestures which are repugnant to the classical traditions of Indian dance

Some dance-enthusiasts, Europeans as well as Indians, who are uncompromising adherents of the undefined creed of modernism, have been urging for understanding, on the part of dancers, of the "requirements of modern times and modern audiences." Can they point out whether the modern audiences are hypercritical? Certainly they are not. The amateurs have perverted the taste of the audiences, but the adepts should try to take the audiences with them. Modernisation will be massacre of Indian dance.

A few artists, who are missionaries of dance, are in a position to speak on it with authority, but their voice is likely to be drowned in the buzz and bang of the amateur dance-iconoclasts whose race is fast multiplying. The tide of their monstrosities must be stemmed before it submerges the regenerative efforts made by a few capable pioneers. The initiative must come from the Government.

As Masters

La Meri has, in collaboration with Ruth St. Denis, opened a school of Natya in New York. She has studied Indian dance in Madras and is expected to visit India again for further studies. The export, contemplated by her, of a few expert dancers and musicians to New York to assist her in her work, or in other words, to play second fiddle to her, will not be a compliment to India. Indian artists, if they ever leave the shores of their country, should go as masters and not as assistants of their pupils.

Culture Defined

While taking a wide view of the concept of culture in his speech at the cultural conference of Bengali literature held at Calcutta on May 2, Mr. Ramanand Chatterjee remarked that it is erroneous to believe that culture exists among the intelligentsia alone. He defined culture as development of the mental faculty which gives birth to things beautiful and useful Mr. Chatterjee was perfectly right in his opinion that skilled artisans can come under the category of culture.

An educated person is not necessarily cultured. Perhaps he may be less cultured than an artist or a craftsman who is a producer of beauty but is not educated in the modern sense. The cultural movement, however, is pioneered and controlled by intelligents a who consider themselves to be rich with culture and still hanke after it. In a cultural conferenc a producer of beauty must have a seat in front of a lover of beauty. But unless he wears some academic badges or commands an influential social position, he is not entitled to an access to the cultural conferences, which are held for the people who are privileged to sit within their four walls

Aggressive Parochialism

An upsurge of the spirit of pan Bengalism was reflected in a meeting held at Calcutta on May 3 for propagation of the Bengali language and literature in as well as outside Bengal. The beginning has been made with a school to teach Bengali to non-Bengalis. Some speakers went much further. Mr. Ramanand Chatterjee, the president, is reported to have argued why Bengali should not be made the state language of India. It appears that the linguistic tug of war, which has not yet ended, is in danger of being complicated by the entry of a new combatant—the aggressive parochialism of Bengal.

Rai Bahadur Professor Khagendra Nath Mitra, who supported Mr. Chatterjee, regretted that the cause of Bengali was not advocated because personages like Gandhi and Jawaharlal were not among the Bengalis. Professor Mitra will be delighted to learn that the province of Gujarat, in which Mahatma Gandhi was born, is embracing Bengalism with open arms, since it has accepted the principle that "culture knows no frontiers." It adores third-rate Bengali artists are angels and the Gujarati translations of even worthless Bengali books as gospels. Gujarat, which loves to be an art and literature province of Bengal, will accord a cordial welcome to the All-Bengali movement.

"Pan" And Sound News

The libellous attack against the Indian dramatists launched by "Pan"—the Radio-Critic of the

(Continued On Page 24)

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1,200 MORE ITALIAN PRISONERS ARRIVE IN BHOPAL

BHOPAL, June 6.

Twelve hundred more Italian prisoners, it is learnt have arrived here in batches and have been sent to Bhopal war prisoners camp.

About 2,000 prisoners have so far arrived, the camp being scheduled to accommodate 24,000. Further batches are expected to follow shortly.—A. P.

"When In Rome" Declared Uncertified Film

LAHORE, June 6.

The film entitled "When in Rome" has been declared an uncertified film in the whole of the Punjab.—A. P.

GOODS WORTH Rs. 5,000 GUTTED

GOODS WORTH RS. 5,000 GUTTED IN RY. YARD.

AHMEDABAD, June 7.

A fire broke out in a goods wagon lying in the goods shed of the Kankaria Railway yard.

The fire was put out immediately but goods worth about Rs. 5,000 are said to have been destroyed by fire.—A. P.

Consumption Of Opium & Liquor In Lucknow Goes Up

LUCKNOW, June 7.

An increase of over 200 pounds in the consumption of opium over the previous year's figures is recorded in the Lucknow District during the period ending March 1941. This year's figures are 1208 lbs. costing a lakh and twenty thousand rupees.

Consumption of country liquor also increased during the year to 37,000 gallons.—A. P.

PUTTING PREMIUM ON SPINSTERHOOD?

Ban On Married Women To Hold Office Of Inspectress Of School?

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, June 7.

Much excitement has been caused among married Inspectresses of Schools by a proposal to preclude married women from holding offices of Inspectresses of Schools.

It appears that there was a boom in marriages of School Inspectresses recently in these provinces and the Educational Authorities apparently felt concerned over this matrimonial development. The matter appears to have been discussed between the Director of Public Institution and the Chief Inspectresses of girls schools. It is expressed in some quarters that duty of Inspectresses involves considerable touring and married ones might not discharge their duties efficiently.

CRISIS IN ALLAHABAD D. L. B.

Financial Loss Sequel To Govt.'s Orders

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, June 6.

It is understood Allahabad District Board whose work was commended by the Government is now threatened with a financial crisis. An interesting feature of this crisis is that it is the result of Government action regarding transfer of ferries, refusal to restore sanitary grants and refusal to make good the loss sustained due to limitation of three ferry ghats. Recurring loss of Rs. 17,500 is thus forced on the Board by Government orders. The income of the Allahabad Board from ferry used to be the highest in the Province and, therefore, the transfer of some ghats to Pratabgarh District Board deprived the Allahabad Board of huge income. The Board demanded non-recurring grant of Rs. 20,000 from Government as compensation for this recurring financial loss.

Scheme For Feeding Prospective Recruits

RATNAGIRI, June 7.

Feeding camps for underweight applicants for recruitment have been organised in this district.

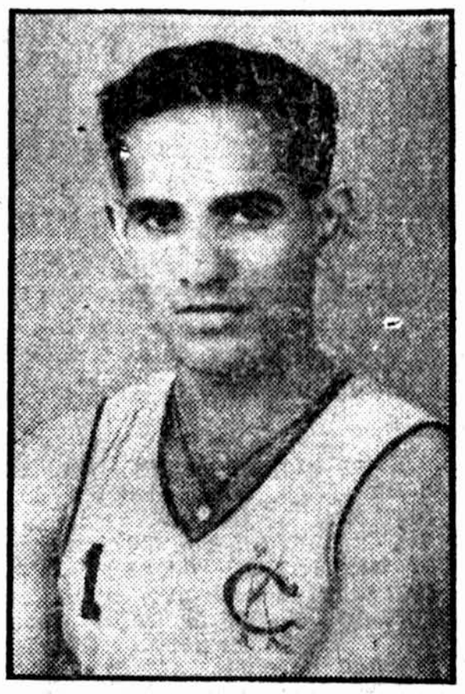
It was noticed that several youths from the Ratnagiri District, which is one of the recruiting areas of Maharashtra, were refused admission on the ground that they were underweight.

The matter was taken up by the Ratnagiri District War Committee which decided to start feeding camps for these youths as it was thought that the underweight was due to the poverty of this District.

Such feeding camps have been organised at Khed, Chiplun, Dapoli, Devrukh and Mandangad in the Northern Division of this District.

Committees have been formed even in villages to collect money and material for these camps and it is said that they have received good response from the ryots. The experiment has proved a success.—A. P.

CAPTAIN OF THE MULGAOKAR'S TEAM



Mr. M. S. Sandow, the star player in Hu-tu-tu, will participate in Mr. Mulgaokar's Team, which will meet Nagpur this evening.

INTERPRETATION OF CONGRESS CREED

Gujarat P. C. C. Chief Circular To D. C. C.s

AHMEDABAD, June 6.

Mr. Bhogila: Lala, Secretary of G.P.C.C., has issued a circular to the District Congress Committees, asking their opinion regarding Mahatma Gandhi's interpretation of the Congress creed that it is the duty of a Congressman to offer in communal riots, non-violent resistance and he cannot offer violent resistance, violence being eschewed in the Congress creed.

Mr. Lala states that till the Congress Working Committee decides this issue any one offering violent resistance does not cease to be a Congressman, but it is first necessary to ascertain the opinion of the Congress Committees in Gujarat on this matter.—A. P.

MICHAELMAS BAR EXAMINATION TO BE HELD IN INDIA

SIMLA, June 6.

The Chief Justice of India is authorised by the Council of Legal Education, London, to announce that the Council has decided, says a press note, to hold the Michaelmas Bar Examination, 1941, in India concurrently with the examination in London for those students, who have put in the requisite number of terms but by reason of the war are prevented from doing the examination in London.

The Michaelmas Bar Examination will be held in Delhi during the week beginning October 6, 1941. The subjects of the examination will be the same as those of the Trinity Bar Examination held in May last.

All communications for information regarding the Bar Examination should be addressed to the Registrar, University of Delhi.—A. P.

13 Victims Of Food Poisoning

GURGOAN, June 6

Thirteen persons, who participated in a marriage feast in the village of Buroli, in Palwal Sub-Division, are reported to have died after developing symptoms of poisoning.—A.P.

Enquiries in official circles reveal that the trunk telephone service between Jubbulpore and Pachmarhi will be declared open for public use by the third week of this month.

A WEEK OF WAR

By N. G. JOG

Darlan's Dangerous Game

JUNE, 6.

"When", General Maxime Weygand is reported to have asked in a moment of deep exasperation, "will the old man (Petain) stop sleeping with that charcoal dealer from Chateldon (Laval)?"

This was a long time ago when Petain was a legend of the nation, Weygand an idol of the army and Laval the despair of the French diplomats. The future of France seemed bound then with those three great personalities.

The man, however, who holds the whiphand in that fallen nation to-day is neither the senile Petain, nor the exile Weygand nor the discredited Laval. Admiral Darlan, the ambitious and unscruplous Anglophobe, is at present the ace of trumps both in unoccupied and occupied France. This position he holds to-day by having proved himself a most willing jack of the Nazis.

Darlan was not a famous name outside France before the cataclysmic events of last June threw him in the limelight. But he was known as the father of the French Navy and his men are said to be personally most devoted to him. The strength of the undefeated French Navy is still the strength of the Admiral both in the eyes of the Nazis and of the British.

His Greatest Ambition

Darlan's greatest ambition is said to be to pit the French Navy against the British and since the unfortunate happenings in Oran, this ambition has grown into a pathological itch. His frequent threats and even acts of escorting convoys bound for France with warships and defying the Royal Navy to do its worst spring from this desire. And in its fruition Darlan does not apparently mind even if he is acting as the agent of the Nazis.

For the matter of that, none of the gang which controls the defeatist and demoralised Government of France minds it. At Vichy have gathered at present all the reactionaries, all the self-secking politicians and the scum of the notorious two hundred families, all the Generals, who refused to fight for France, and the statesmen who sacrificed the precious heritage of liberty, equality and fraternity to buy a dishonourable peace.

The specious name of Petain, who was the saviour of France in the last war, covers the sins of the betrayers of "la patrie" in the present. The names of all of them are tarred by the same brush. Even Petain's is no exception, though possibly he is the most disinterested person in Vichy to-day.

But one must not forget that Petain himself has been a deep-dyed reactionary all his life He bears a great military renown but his outlook is not only military—that has indeed been all along a grave failing of the French army. French Generals and Admirals have been always fond of dabbling in politics and to-day they seem to be having a field day over the prostrate body of France.

Traitor No. 1

It must be remembered again that whatever may be his personal integrity and solicitude for the welfare of his motherland, Petain is in his eighties, when it is physically impossible for any human being to bear the responsibilities of such a crown of thorns He is moreover surrounded by sycophants who pamper to his vanity in order to gain their own ends. One indeed wonders whether this Protector of France is cognisant of half the things that are being done under his imprimatur.

There was indeed a flicker of ancient firmness in Petain's present career when he sacked Pierre Laval some months ago. It seemed for a time as if the aged Marshal would assert his authority not only over his subordinates in Vichy but also 'vis-a-vis' his masters in Paris and Berlin. But alas! that proved a vain delusion and Petain has only transferred himself from the political machinations of Laval to the evil counsels of Admiral Darlan.

Admiral Darlan is easily traitor No. I to all that is decent and honourable in the French nation. All the men—and rumour talks of a number of women too!—of Vichy have a personal interest in the triumph of Hitler. When Petain and his associates advised unconditional surrender in those dark days of last June, they were convinced that the end of the European war was near at hand.

After the defeat of France it would be only a matter of weeks so they thought, that the British, too, would be compelled to lay down arms. "The war is finished" "—was their defeatist refrain. It took little time for them to be disillusioned. Of course, the war will continue, declared Premier Churchill in a very matter-of-fact manner in the Parliament. That was bad enough for Petain and Co. But what was infinitely more galling to their "amour-propre" was that General de Gaulle should raise the standard of Free France and immediately win many adherents.

Despicable Ends

The war is going on still, a year after the fall of France. And, suppose the British win, where will be Petain and the other puppets in Vichy who have learnt to fawn upon Hitler for an occasional crumb from his table? No! They must not allow such a contingency to develop. For their own despicable personal ends. Britain must be defeated and France must continue to grovel in the dust . . . . .

This, shorn of all platitudes and falsehoods, is the stand now taken by the men of Vichy. It seems unbelievable that there would be anybody so base as to sell the future of his own people in order to save his own skin. Marshal Petain still continues to talk of honourably and strictly adhering to the terms of the Franco-German Armistice. But now no one is taken by this eye-wash. Indeed, it has been proved time and again to be a own-right deception

Admiral Darlan is obviously the most dangerous protagonist of the new order—which means the complete, final and permanent subjugation of France to Germany While his fellow-stooges in Vichy seem to suffer from an occasional twinge of conscience and generally adopt a negative, however cringing, pro-Nazi attitude, the Admiral is active and outspoken in his admiration for Hitler—and equally so in his hatred for Britain.

Darlan has a number of points in his favour as compared with the other men of Vichy As Admiral of the Fleet, he still holds his head high, for the French Fleet unlike the French Army which was shattered within six weeks has never been defeated This adds to his stature as against Weygand who has banished himself to French North Africa.

"Admiral Of Europe"!

Darlan is equally unscrupulous and more aggressive than the late Laval. The latter had his own idea of a new order in France. His personal preference was for the Duce rather than for the Fuehrer and he had a grandiose plan for the Latin hegemony of the Continent of Europe. Laval's stock naturally fell with that of his Italian idol and the Nazis too, seem to have quietly dropped him when they found in Darlan a more devoted admirer.

The wily Laval, moreover, is a past-master of diplomacy and he would have never hesitated to double-cross the Nazis on a suitable occasion. Darlan, on the other hand, is an innocent abroad in the political field and his only consuming passion is his own ambition. If that is satisfied, he is likely to remain "Ever gratefully yours." The Nazis, who are clever in playing upon such foibles of their tools, are said to have promised to make Darlan the Admiral of Europe in the New Continental Order, which it is rumoured, will be ceremoniously heralded next week.

And it seems as if that the good Darlan has swallowed this bait, hook, line and sinker. His recent utterances make one believe that he is already holding that high office! Franco-German collaboration has become for him an article not of the armistice but of faith. He is dead—utterly dead—to all sense of loyalty to France's late ally and his tone is gradually becoming more truculent, even hectoring

Darlan Has A Navy!

Personally I think that Darlan is more a fool than a knave. His selfish ambitions have blinded his political vision and the Oran incident has filled him with ideas of revenge. In this topsyturvy world, however, fools have proved themselves more dangerous than knaves, when they act as pawns in the hands of master-rogues like the Nazis. These fools are the Trojan Horses or, to give them their modern epithet, the Fifth Columnists with which Hitler filled the countries of Europe before he struck them down one by one.

Darlan is thus no more than a Quisling but he is a Quisling with a difference. The Quislings in other countries were merely creatures of the Nazis and they shone only in the reflected light of their masters. But Darlan has a navy at his command—and therein lies all the difference, all the danger. Hitler has had his eye on that navy all those eleven months and particularly since Taranto and Matapan, where Mussolini's Armada received a crippling blow, it has assumed a new high value in the eyes of the Nazis

This is the background of the new orientation of Nazi foreign policy Hitler is assiduously wooing the old maids of Vichy and in that process is openly showing that he is tired of his mesalliance with Mussolini The recent Brenner meeting of the Dictators was solely meant to keep the Duce in his place—of the castaway wife! Now it is in Vichy and not in Rome that the other end of the Axis rests and Berlin is making a very ostentations show of being generous to the new junior partner.

The Italian jackal, in the first place, is severely warned off the "Kill". No more do we hear shouts of "Nice, Tunisia, Corsica" which rent the Roman welkin for the last decade. Now that cry is strictly "verboten" even in the Palazzo Venezia. After having thus assured Vichy of the inviolability of the disintegrating French Empire (from his own faithful Ally of all people!), Hitler gradually began to work upon the vanity and cupidity of dupes like Darlan

French Goebbels

The sordid tale of the treachery of the men of Vichy to their late Ally and to their own country itself, will not be fully known until the war is over. But it is obvious that unoccupied France has now become to Germany what Italy was before she became an active belligerent a year ago.

The whole mercantile fleet has been practically leased to Germany for months now Her industries are producing armaments and munitions to be used against Britain. Her ports and waters, have been at the service of Germany. And to-day, in Syria Vichy France has openly aligned herself on the side of the Nazis!

Darlan is not only a Quisling He is also acting like a French Goebbels to Hitler. Some weeks ago he declared that Germany was more generous to France than Britain because Hitler astutely returned a moiety of the wheat which he had looted from France last July! He is telling his countrymen to forget the history of the Third Republic and to pick up the threads of 1866. Britain is accused of being the chief instigator of this war and the betrayer of France. The French people ought to be content with the place assigned to them in the New European Order by Almighty Fuehrer and they should loyally abide by the "diktat" of Berlin for their own salvation.

All this is shocking but it is true. History has nothing to parallel this ignominy of a whole nation, into which Darlan has dragged France to-day. And the depth of Vichy's treachery is the measure of Hitler's success. I have said it here before, and I always feel like repeating it, that Hitler's military triumph over France last June is nothing to compare with the diplomatic triumph, the fruits of which he is reaping this June. No other conqueror in history has such a triumph to his credit, so diabolical, so complete!

Petain Is Pleased

And now during the last two weeks Darlan has gone all out. He does not bother to hide any longer his allegiance to his new master. He has publicly declared after the events in Syria and Sfax that he will defend French colonies against anybody—and this, too, mark you, singlehanded! This gallant sailor will thus in effect wipe off the incompetence shown by France in the war against Germany in June 1940 by valiantly fighting for her in June 1941!!

And the pity of it all is that Petain, too, seems to be won over completely to the new order. Here it was not wheat but the two millions of French soldiers, who are prisoners of war in Germany, who have served as the open sesame to the soldiers' heart. Hitler has promised to release a certain proportion of them for services done by Vichy and the old man seems to be pleased as punch about it!

There was, of course, the reaction of the United States to be considered and the presence of Admiral Leahy, the American Ambassador, at Vichy was so long a steadying factor. But now even the displeasure of and the threat of the stoppage of foodships from America has ceased to count with the men of Vichy. Petain is said to have angrily retorted to Leahy when the latter handed him President Roosevelt's recent statement:

"What has Roosevelt, 3,000 miles away, done for me or what can he do for me, when I have the entire German army on my neck and no more than a gendarmerie of 1,000 without a single machine gun? I am in the position of Leopold of Belgium. Why doesn't the President ask Leopold to resist?"

And so, as an American correspondent bitterly observed the other day, the men who now govern France seem willing to vindicate French honour against everybody—except the Germans!

O tempora! O mores!

Hull Refuses To See Haye

America Loses Patience With Vichy France

Petain Can't Look For Friends In Both Camps

WASHINGTON, June 7.

The State Department has been drafting a reply to the French Note on the relations between Vichy and Washington received several days ago, and Mr. Hull's statement on France this week gives a clear indication what its nature is likely to be.

It is generally conceded that outbursts such as that of M. Henri Haye yesterday are not least likely to get the Note toned down and there is plenty of circumstantial evidence indicating that the administration is losing patience with France or the present French leaders.

Reports are plentiful that Admiral Leahy, the United States Ambassador in Vichy, has not lately been dealt with nearly as frankly as could have been by Vichy and the system by which warlike statements of Admiral Darlan are followed by statements of the French authorities here that both Admiral Darlan and the Vichy attitude are completely misunderstood by America serve chiefly to create exasperation here.

It is also regarded as significant that Mr. Hull yesterday did not find time to give M. Henri Haye an urgently-sought interview which now must wait until Monday. Seldom does Mr. Hull deal in this way with any Ambassador. It is a safe assumption, judging from the attitude of officials here, that when the American reply is delivered, Vichy will have no excuse for misunderstanding as to where America stands or what the Administration thinks of the recent Vichy actions and it will be crystal clear that France cannot expect to have friends in both camps.—Reuter.

WINANT AND PEACE TALKS

WASHINGTON, June 7.

Mr. Winant visited the State Department on Saturday. He refused to confirm or deny the reports of his alleged remarks to Senators yesterday, but he did say, when asked if he saw any disposition anywhere in England to talk peace, "There is no wavering at all on the part of the Government. There is no wavering at all on the part of the people. It is the people's fight and they know it."

He added that he was glad to say that American aid was crossing the Atlantic in increasing quantities.—Reuter.

Smuggling Platinum For Axis Powers?

NEW YORK, June 7.

'G' men have arrested two pan-American Airways stewards for smuggling platinum intended for Axis powers, according to the "Herald Tribune."—Reuter.

NEW YORK, June 7.

President Roosevelt is considering asking Justice Frank Murphy to undertake a temporary mission to the Far East to report on coordination of American activities with those of the British, according to the Washington Correspondent of the "New York Times".—Reuter.

Roosevelt Orders Seizure Of "Normandie"

NEW YORK, June 7.

President Roosevelt has authorized the seizure of the French liner 'Normandie', according to press reports.—Reuter.

ARMY TO TAKE IT OVER

North American Aviation Factory Strike Sequel

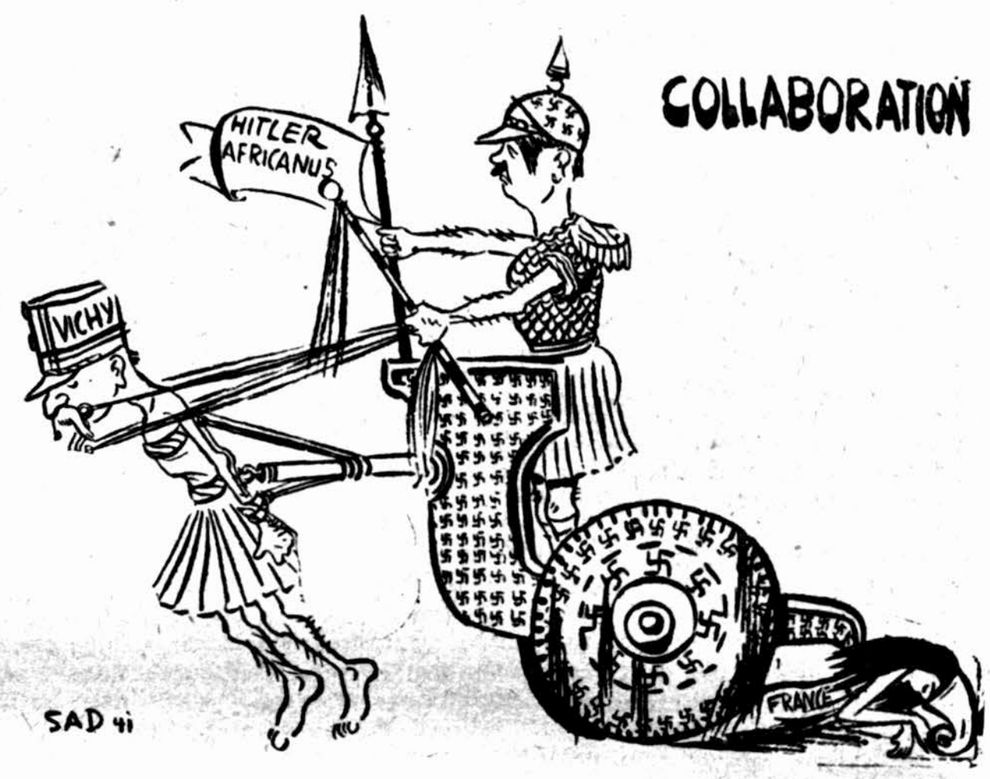
WASHINGTON, June 7.

The President's Secretary, Mr. Early, told reporters that the necessary papers were ready for signature for the army to take over and operate the North American Aviation Factory where the workers are striking and that President Roosevelt will fine them if the strikers have not resumed work by the time President Roosevelt returns from his weekend cruise, probably on Monday morning.—Reuter.

Hungarian Parliament

LONDON, June 7.

The Rome Radio announced that Hungarian Parliament has been summoned for meeting on on June 11.—Reuter.



"BATTLE OF WORKSHOPS MUST BE WON"

No Good Repeating Parrot-Like Hitler Can Only Stand Short War: Fact Is He Is Making It Short, Says Lt.-Commander Fletcher

LONDON, June 7.

"Sticking it out is a grand quality, but it is not enough in this war. We are dealing with an entirely new sort of warfare in which nothing but quick thinking and hard working is of any avail. The ultimate stake is our existence." Thus declared Lieutenant-Commander Fletcher, Parliamentary Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking at Keynsham.

"There has been far too much talk to the effect that we have had grim times before and have always won the last battle. Defeat can only be averted by far greater and more successful effort than we are now making. We cannot win through on the basis of the minimum disturbance to our normal selves.

This is a total war against an enemy who began it fully prepared and six years ahead of us. The enemy's methods are reckless, novel, wasteful, ruthless, and careless of loss of life and material, but they get him to his goal.

It is no good repeating like a parrot that Hitler can only stand a short war. The point is that he is making it a short war. The battle of the workshops must be won."—Reuter.

TURKISH BOAT STRIKES GERMAN MINE?

Nazi Preparations For Attack On Cyprus: Malta Will Beat Off Invasion

ANKARA, June 7.

Germans have mined waters around Cyprus.

Some mines have already been washed up on the Turkish coast and it is possible that a small Turkish motorboat carrying oil between two Turkish ports which sank suddenly near the mainland opposite Cyprus may have struck one of these loose mines.

The Turkish authorities are investigating the sinking and the subject was probably discussed when Herr von Papen saw Mr. Sarajoglu on June 5.

Some circles hold that the mining indicates the coming of a German attack on Cyprus.—Reuter.

MALTA WILL BEAT OFF INVADERS

MALTA, June 7.

Malta has to face the possibility of an invasion, stated the Governor, Lieut-Gen. Dobbie, in a broadcast to the people of Malta

He said: "Malta is immeasurably more capable of resisting an attack than Crete. This opinion is fully shared by responsible officers. Not only will we not give up Malta, but we have no intention of allowing it to be taken from us whether by the Germans or Italians. I am saying this with quiet confidence which I consider the circumstances justify. I know Malta will rise to the occasion whatever be required of it.

The Government and the fighting services are leaving no stone unturned to ensure that Malta will give a good account of itself and make its present history more splendid even than its past. By God's help I am confident we will succeed in so doing."—Reuter.

KAMALADEVI IN JAPAN

To Tour Far East Before Return To India

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Srimati Kamaladevi who had been on a tour of America has left America for a visit to the Far East on the 20th of April last.

It is understood that after a visit of Honolulu she has now arrived in Japan. It is not stated whether she will visit China. She is expected back in India some time in July.

Nazi Submarines In Beirut Harbour?

ANKARA, June 7.

Eight German pocket submarines were seen in Beirut harbour last week, it is reliably reported here.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

MADRID, June 7.

A three-engined flying-boat carrying two French Generals and one Lieutenant landed at Gibraltar on Saturday morning according to a report from Lalinea in Gibraltar Bay. The plane flew in from the direction of the Mediterranean the three passengers were immediately taken to the residence of the Governor.—Reuter.

WASHINGTON, June 7.

Events are warming up for a showdown on the labour front. It is stated here that as a result of labour troubles aircraft production may be only slightly higher than in April, while even if the strikes are settled now the June production will be no more than in May, thus gumming up the production plans which call for an ever-increasing production rate to total 20,000 planes this year. The strikes in the shipbuilding industry are quite as disastrous as in aircraft production.—Reuter.

CAIRO, June 7.

Many fires and explosions were caused at the bases of the Central and Cathedral moles when R. A. F. heavy bombers raided Benghazi on the night of June 5|6, states an R. A. F. 'communique.' Some British aircraft on the return journey machinegunned enemy aircraft on the ground at Martuba.—Reuter.

INDIA'S FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

Congress Alone Can Lead Country To Its Destined Goal, Says Obeidulla

MADRAS, June 7.

The Indian National Congress alone is capable of achieving freedom for this country and establishing a stable Government, said Moulana Obeidulla Sindi of Delhi in a press interview prior to his departure to-night for Kumbakonam to open the Anti-Separation Conference there to-morrow.

The Moulana regretted the separatist tendencies fostered by both the Muslim League and the Hindu Mahasabha, but it was impossible, he declared, for such narrow minded tendencies to hold sway in the country as long as the Congress was there advocating the doctrine of unity in the country's march towards its destined goal.—A. P.

President-Elect Leaves Madras For Kumbakonam

MADRAS, June 7.

Mr. Mohammed Yusuff Shareef, Ex-Minister of the Central Provinces, president-elect of the Anti-Separation Conference to be held at Kumbakonam to-morrow, and Moulana Obeidullah Sindhi of Delhi, who arrived in Madras by the Grand Trunk Express, left for Kumbakonam to-night.—A. P.

ANTI-SEPARATION CONFERENCE

Civic Address To Ex-Congress Minister

KUMBAKONAM, June 5.

The Kumbakonam Municipal Council at its meeting last evening resolved to present addresses of welcome to Mr. M. Y. Shareef ex-Congress Minister, Central Provinces, president-elect of the Anti-Separation Congress, and Moulana Obeyadullah Sindhi of Delhi, who opens the Conference, during their ensuing visit to Kumbakonam in connection with the Anti-Separation Conference.—A. P.

C. P. Ex-Minister To Preside: 2,000 Delegates Expected

KUMBAKONAM, June 7.

Over 2,000 delegates from all over the Presidency besides a large number of visitors are expected to attend the South Indian Anti-Separation Conference which will take place here to-morrow, under the presidentship of Mr. M. Y. Shareef, ex-Minister, Central Provinces.

Moulana Obeidullah Sindhi of Delhi is opening the Conference.

Arrangements are being made to accord a fitting reception to the President-Elect, and Moulana Obeidullah Sindhi and other All-India leaders who are arriving here to-morrow morning by special train.

The leaders will be taken in a procession from the railway station to their temporary residence.

A special pandal has been erected in the Gandhi Park where the open session of the Conference will be held. Decorations to the pandal are receiving finishing touches. It will accommodate over 50,000 people.

The programme of the session will commence at 10 a. m., to-morrow with the meeting of the Subjects Committee. The Open Session will begin at 3 p. m. there will be an interval for prayer and the session will resume sitting again in the evening. The Conference is expected to conclude to-morrow night.—A. P.

PAKISTAN CONFERENCE AT LAHORE

LAHORE, June 7.

At a meeting of the Lahore City Muslim League and some influential Muslim citizens of Lahore, it was decided to hold the annual session of the City Muslim League in the beginning of October next, under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, the Chief Minister of Bengal.

A Pakistan conference will also be held on that occasion in Lahore under the presidentship of the Raja of Mahmudabad.

The opening ceremony of the Muslim League session would be performed by Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung of Hyderabad (Dn.), and that of the Pakistan conference by the Hon. Mr. Hussan Shahid Suhrawardy, Finance Minister, Bengal, who will also perform the flag-hoisting ceremony.

The meeting further decided to approach Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, with a request to attend the conference.—United Press.

ADVANCE TOWARDS JIMMA

Imperial Forces Cross Omo At Two Points And Take 2,000 Italian Prisoners

CAIRO, June 7.

To-day's 'communique' states: "LIBYA: Nothing of importance to report.

ABYSSINIA: In face of exceptional physical and climatic difficulties East and West African troops advancing towards Jimma have crossed the formidable river Omo and captured Abalti together with 1,000 Italian prisoners.

In the south, further forces from East and West Africa advancing from Soddu also successfully crossed the river Omo, following up this operation by an attack at dawn which was successful in capturing 14 guns and 1,000 prisoners.

A counter-attack was repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

IRAQ: The situation remains calm."

NOT AN EASY TASK

NAIROBI, June 7.

The British success in forcing the crossing of the river Omo in Abyssinia in two places as reported briefly in an official 'communique' from Cairo was no easy task. In the Abalti area the river averages fifty yards in width and flows through a broad valley commanded on the side the Italians had occupied by a steep escarpment.

The Italians used the natural advantages to the fullest extent placing artillery and machine guns in positions commanding all approaches. The determination of the British and East and West African forces advancing on Jimma overcame all these obstacles and the entire Italian defences in this area have now been captured together with 1,000 European prisoners.

Southwards other East and West African forces advancing from Soddu have also successfully forced a crossing of the river Omo at a point where the river was swollen by rains and flowing fast averaged one hundred yards in width. This considerable obstacle was staunchly defended by the Italians. They failed to hold up the Imperial troops who crossed the river, captured 1,000 prisoners and 14 guns and beat off a counter attack. Operations in this area are continuing.—Reuter.

EX-MINISTER ON TRIAL

Bengal Jute Regulation Act Cases

CALCUTTA, June 7.

A charge under Section 56 of the Defence of India Rules was framed to-day by Mr. A. K. Nasiruddin, Sub-Divisional Magistrate at Basirhat (24-Parganas, against Mr. Syed Nausher Ali ex-Minister of Bengal.

Mr. Nausher Ali was arrested along with four others for alleged defiance of an order of the District Magistrate of 24 Parganas by participating in a meeting at Ketia Hat, held for the purpose of protesting against the proceedings taken under the Bengal Jute Regulation Act of 1940.

Similar charges were framed against three other accused, Mr. Waliur Rahman, M.L.A., Mr. Rampada Kabiraj and Mr. Banbehari Das. The case against the fifth accused, Mr. Abdul Waheb Bokainagari, M.L.A., was ordered to be taken up separately as the accused was ill.—A. P

"LOKAMANYA" FORFEITS Rs. 2,000

BOMBAY Saturday.

The Government of Bombay have declared forfeited, two sums of rupees one thousand each, out of two securities of Rs. 3,000/- each, which the printer and publisher and the keeper of "Lokamanya" respectively had deposited with the Government.

The forfeiture of the deposit is learnt to be due to the publication of an article in that paper on the 20th April, 1941, which article, the Government considered as tending to cause disaffection among the people and hatred towards the Government.

AXIS AIRMEN INTERNED IN ANKARA

ANKARA, June 7.

Seven German and three Italian airmen whose planes were forced to land on Turkish territory arrived at Ankara where they have been interned.—Reuter.

MADRAS:—Two persons were killed and three others including the driver were injured in a motor accident near Avadi in a suburb of Madras on Friday night.—A. P.

More Bans And Arrests

Drive Against Khaksar Movement Continues

SIMLA, June 7.

Gazettes of India Extraordinary notify Khaksar Associations in Ajmere-Merwara and Baluchistan to be unlawful as they constitute dangers to the public peace.

IN U. P.

NAINITAL:—By a notification issued in a Gazette Extraordinary His Excellency the Governor has declared to be unlawful in the United Provinces, provincial bodies and all other bodies within the province directing in whole or in parts the Khaksar organisation.

IN ASSAM.

SHILLONG:—The Assam Gazette Extraordinary this morning publishes a Government 'communique' declaring the Khaksar organisation in Assam an Unlawful Association.

MORE ARRESTS IN PUNJAB.

LAHORE:—The total number of Khaksars arrested in Lahore until 4/30 p.m. is about 150. Besides thirteen Khaksars are reported to have been arrested at Kasur and twelve at Chunian, the two subdivisions of Lahore District.

The day passed off quietly without any incident. It is learned that a number of applications have been received by the authorities from the arrested persons dissociating themselves from the Anjuman-i-Khaksaran. Their cases are being examined by the District Magistrate.

Seven Khaksars in plain clothes are reported to have entered the Golden Mosque one by one during the night and they put on their badges. Afterwards they were quietly arrested by the police. No other incident is reported and the night passed off peacefully.—A.P.

IN PATNA.

PATNA:—Following the declaration of the Khaksars as an unlawful organisation, four Khaksars were arrested on Friday afternoon at Patna. The Friday prayers passed off without any incident there.—A. P

Fourteen Khaksars, who were arrested yesterday at the railway station shortly after their arrival from Ajmere and Rampur State, were produced to-day before the Additional District Magistrate and remanded to police custody till Monday.—A.P.

June 7.

The District Magistrate of Hyderabad has issued an order under Section 46 of the Police Act, prohibiting meetings and processions of Khaksars within the city and Municipal limits.

The Magistrate called a meeting of prominent Hindu and Muslim leaders and discussed measures for preserving the peace of the city in the event of any move by the Khaksars. So far, the Khaksars have not decided to defy the ban.—United Press.

Inquiries indicate that the present strength of the Khaksar organisation totals over 30,000, about 14,000 of whom are in the United Provinces, over 5,000 in the Punjab, and the remainder distributed in smaller numbers among other provinces and the Indian States.

The Khaksars themselves are understood to claim a considerably higher membership.—United Press.

Missing Or Killed

SIMLA, June 7.

The Government of India, says a "communique," regret to announce that midshipman R. G. C. Perman, R.I.N., is believed to be either missing or killed. The next of kin has been informed.—A.P.

Nazi Long-Range Guns Shell British Town

Boulogne Battery Goes Into Action During Early Hours On Friday

LONDON, June 7.

German long-range guns mounted on the French coast were in action during dark hours early to-day, and Nazi planes were active over the straits of Dover.

People in a south-east coast town were awakened by the heavy explosions. The Boulogne gun battery began a bombardment with salvoes of two shells each.

After several of these, the Cape Grisnez battery sent over four guns salvoes which rocked the town.

While the Cape Grisnez guns were firing, British bombers were operating over the French coast where search lights swept the sky and tracer shells were fired towards the British planes.—Reuter.

R. A. F. ATTACK FRENCH "INVASION" COAST

Raiders Drop High Explosives On British Town

LONDON, June 7.

Anti-aircraft guns on both sides of the Straits of Dover were heavily in action in brilliant moonlight early on Saturday when R.A.F. bombers attacked the French "invasion" coast in the region of Calais and German aircraft attempted to cross Britain's south-east coastline.

Nazi raiders were over south-west England early and high explosive bombs were dropped on one town.—Reuter.

SUNNI OFFER TO GOVT.

C. D. Movement To Be Called Off, If Their Right Is Recognised

LUCKNOW, June 7.

An offer to call off the Civil Disobedience movement in Lucknow, provided Government recognised their right to publicly recite Madhesahaba was made at a largely attended meeting of Sunnis assembled at the Idgah yesterday. Government's failure to do this, it was further decided, would leave the Sunnis with no other alternative than to extend the agitation to other parts of the city. The agitation until now has been largely confined to the precincts of the Idgah

The meeting also called upon Moulana Abdul Quaiyum, an Ahrar Leader, who is now in prison, to give up his hunger-strike and demanded of the Government redress of his grievances.

The District Magistrate of Lucknow has received written apologies from 30 Sunnis who courted arrest earlier.

Moulana Abdul Zahur of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema was arrested yesterday in the city court in connection with the Madhesahaba movement under the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

BIHAR JOURNALISTS AND NEWSPRINT
Association's Disapproval Of Govt.'s Policy

PATNA, June 7.

The Bihar Journalists' Association voiced their sense of disapproval of the policy of the Government with regard to newsprint at its meeting held here yesterday.

The association also disapproved of the action of the Bihar Government in demanding a security of one thousand rupees from "The Muslim League" a local Urdu weekly without having previously consulted the Provincial Press Advisory Board.—A. P.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT SAMPLE ROOMS
Mathur Appointed Officer On Special Duty

SIMLA, June 7.

It is learned that Mr. R. P. Mathur of the Purchase Branch of the Indian Stores Department has been appointed officer on special duty, sample rooms. Department of Supply.

According to present plans seven sample rooms will be set up at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, Delhi and Cawnpore. They will be like a permanent exhibition at the headquarters of the various provincial Controllers of Supply, to whom they would be transferred as soon as they are organised.

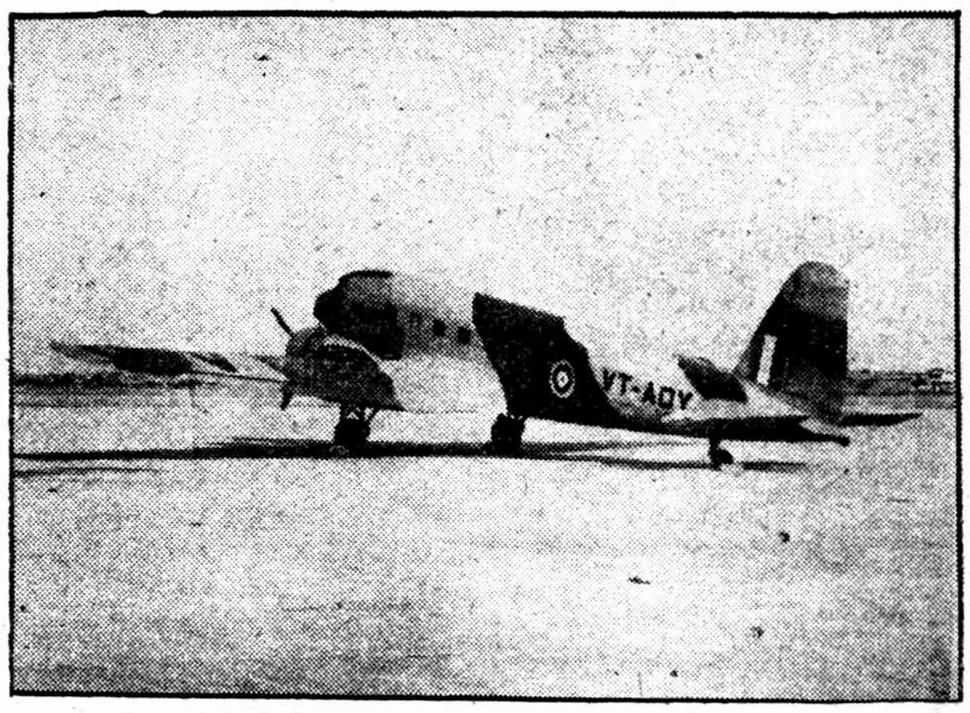
The rooms will include those items, the supply of which ordnance factories and arsenals desire to augment from trade sources. They will also display articles the manufacture of which it is intended to investigate in India.

In other words, the articles to be displayed at the sample rooms will be such which are either not manufactured in India or are not produced in sufficient quantity, but are in demand in this country. It is anticipated that rooms will be properly organised within six months.—A. P.

CONGRESS DEPUTATION TO TOUR ASSAM PROVINCE.

GAUHATI, June 6.

A deputation of prominent Congressmen will tour the province with a view to organising better efforts to push the constructive programme and to collecting funds for the purpose. The decision was reached at a meeting of the provincial and district Congress executives and members of the Congress Party in the Assam Legislative Assembly.—United Press.



One of the American-built aircraft, of which India now possesses a fleet, used in the evacuation of civilians from Iraq.

SMOKERS' TRIUMPH IN ASSAM ASSEMBLY

HEATED DEBATE ON AMENDMENT TO MOTOR VEHICLES RULES: SUDDEN FLAREUP AND PREMIER'S INTERVENTION

SHILLONG, June 7.

Smokers and non-smokers "fell out" in the Assam Legislative Assembly to-day over a certain amendment to the Assam Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940 which sought to enforce some prohibitory rules regarding smoking in public vehicles.

Mr. Goldsmith who moved the amendment, claimed it as a matter of right that numerous non-smokers must get proper consideration of the House.

Mr. Baidyanath Mookerjee opposing the amendment said that smokers formed a bulk of the population and "the number of female smokers was steadily increasing". If any rules were enforced, there would be much inconvenience.

While Babu Pebang Marak (backward areas) was opposing the amendment, there was a sudden flareup and the premier Sir M. Saadulla, a non-smoker himself, intervening said that hard and fast rules might complicate matters and the Government would be guided by the decision of the House.

When the amendment was put to vote, the non-smokers at the top of their voice claimed division, but the smokers amidst cheers and laughter triumphed.

The amendment was lost by 13 to 9 votes, the ministers remaining neutral.—A. P.

INDIAN DEFENCE COMMITTEE
Congress And League Parties May Not Co-operate

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 6.

No date has yet been fixed for the first meeting of the Defence Committee whose constitution has been announced to-day.

Membership of the Committee has been limited to non-officials, but not to elected members only.

There are five parties in the Assembly, and three in Council but it may be presumed that both Congress and Muslim League parties will decline to nominate any of their members to serve on the Committee. Congress Nationalists, European group and Independents in the Assembly and Progressive Party in the Council of State will send one member each. Remaining six will be nominated by leaders of Houses from among non-official members.

It has not yet been officially announced whether formal invitation has been sent to leaders of Congress parties in both Houses.

"Lighthouse For The Blind"

CALCUTTA, June 7.

The authorities of the "Lighthouse for the Blind" have placed an order for a Braille Printing Press with a firm in the United States and the work of printing literature for the blind will start as soon as the press is delivered here.

It has been decided by the Executive Committee of the Institution, which met yesterday at the residence of Lord Sinha, to commence imparting vocational training as well as literary and musical education to blind candidates immediately. This training and education will be given free to all except those who are able and willing to pay.—A.P.

"URDU HOUSE" FOR DELHI
Huq's Appeal For Contributions To Building Fund

CALCUTTA, June 7.

An appeal to all lovers of Urdu language and its great heritage to contribute liberally to the Building Fund of the 'Urdu House' proposed to be erected in Delhi, was made by the Hon'ble Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Chief Minister of Bengal.

Mr. Huq eulogized the unique services rendered to the cultural advancement of Urdu by the All-India Anjuman Taraqi-Urdu whose library, Press and Academy were to be housed in the proposed building in New Delhi. It was difficult, Mr. Huq added, to appraise the value of the work done by the Association which had as its patron His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and Sir T. B. Sapru, as its president.

Mr. Huq acknowledged the Government of India's grant of a big and beautiful plot of land at New Delhi near the Secretariat and generous donation of Rs. 10,000 by His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir.—United Press.

Case Against Civic Chief

Sequel To Party To Intending Satyagrahi

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, June 6.

The case under Defence of India Rules that aroused considerable interest in these provinces is being contested at Tanda (Fyzabad) in the sub-divisional Magistrate's Court. Government is prosecuting Messrs. Baijnath Prasad, Senior Vice-Chairman of Tanda Municipal Board and Birsen Secretary of the Board. The prosecution case is that the accused joined the garden party given in honour of Mr. Vishwanath Prasad, who had given notice to offer Satyagraha. These accused not only joined the Party but also allowed the use of Municipal Board premises and Municipal furniture for that party. Both garlanded the accused and welcomed the guests and these acts came under purview of Rule 38 of the Defence of India Rules.

At the first hearing of the case the Court room was packed to overflowing. Several prosecution witnesses, including the President and Secretary of the Town Congress Committee, Tanda, have already been examined.

The Magistrate has framed charges. Both the accused pleaded not guilty. Mr. Baijnath Prasad denied participation in the party, while the other accused admitted having joined party out of courtesy.

Prosecution witnesses will be cross-examined at the next hearing.

POOR HOUSES FOR BEGGARS
Nizam's Legislative Council Passes Bill

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) June 7.

At its second session of the year which commenced this morning under the presidentship of Syed Abdul Aziz, Judicial and Ecclesiastical member, the Hyderabad State Legislative Council passed a bill to prevent professional begging in the State.

The Bill also provides for the establishment of poor houses and for accommodating disabled and indigent persons by the Municipalities and local bodies wherever the provisions of the Bill are extended.

Religious mendicants are exempted from the operation of the Bill. At the outset, the Council passed a condolence resolution on the death of the Nizam's mother.—A. P.

India Delegation To Burma

RANGOON, June 7.

Reports are current here that the Government of India is shortly sending out to Rangoon a delegation to negotiate an agreement over immigration of Indians into Burma. It will be recalled that Indian immigration into Burma had been regulated by the Burma Immigration Order ever since Burma had been separated from India. A twelve months notice to terminate the Order was given by the Burma Government in April this year. A new agreement therefore, is to be reached before March 31, 1942 —A. P.

Provincial Publicity Officers Conference

CALCUTTA, June 7.

The "United Press" learns that a conference of the provincial Publicity Officers will be held in Simla on July 11. The conference is expected to meet for three days.

The Publicity Officers who are also Press Advisers may also meet the Chief Press Adviser while in Simla.—United Press.

OOTACAMUND:—Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, left Ootacamund on Saturday for Mysore 'en route' to Bangalore. He will leave Bangalore on June 9 for Bombay. —A. P.

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Sud 13, 1997
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 12, 1360
Parsi: Dehe 7, 1310
Hightide: 11-08; 22-58
Lowtide: 4-20; 17-05
Sunrise: 6h. 1m.
Sunset: 7h. 15m.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION—The next meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Corporation Hall on Monday, June 9, a 3 p.m. (B.T.)

STANDING COMMITTEE OF CORPORATION—The next weekly meeting of the Standing Committee will be held on Tuesday, 10th inst., at 2 45 p.m. (B.T.) instead of on Wednesday, the 11th inst.

DIVINE SERVICE—Mr. V. B. Velankar will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the local Prarthana Mandir to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY—For sanitary rounds and visiting chawls the members of the Society will meet to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. near Evans Fraser Hornby Rd.

"HEALTH BY HYDROPATHY"—Yogiraj Umeshchandraji will deliver a public lecture on "Health by Hydropathy" to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in Ramtirth Yogashram, 448 Sandhurst Road, near Prarthana Samaj.

DADOBA GAWAND SHIELD CRICKET TOURNAMENT+The prize distribution ceremony of the above tournament will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Dadar Hindu Gymkhana, Shivaji Park, Dadar.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS, MATUNGA—A public lecture followed by questions and answers on the subject of the "Hidden Side of Nature and of Man" will be delivered to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m. at Napoo Hall, Matunga.

BAHA'I SPIRITUAL ASSEMBLY—A public lecture followed by questions and answers will take place at the Baha'i Hall, above Purohit's Hindu Hotel, to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. when Mrs. Shirin Fozdar will speak on "The Continuity of Religions."

YOGA DEMONSTRATIONS—Devraj Vohra will give a lecture with practical demonstration on the utility of Yoga Asanas and the future programme of Akhil Bharat Vyayam Prachar Mandal in the C.V.O. Jain Boarding, Matunga, to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m.

GITA CLASS—Swami Sambuddhananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct the weekly class on Bhagawat Geeta at the Mission Library Hall, Khar Road today (Sunday) at 9 a.m.

RELIGIOUS CLASS IN HINDI Swami Sambuddhanand of Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will hold his weekly classes on the teachings of Bhagawan Shri Ramakrishna Parmahansa to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Mission Library Hall, Khar Road.

SITARAM PODDAR BALIKA HINDI VIDYALAYA—Due to the communal disturbances in Bombay the above school will open on Monday, June 16. But the Head Mistress' office will remain open from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. from Monday, June 9 for new admissions.

MESSAGE OF SRI RAMAKRISHNA—Swami Raghavananda (late of Vedanta Centre, New York, U.S.A.), President of Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Allahabad, will deliver a lecture at the Ramakrishna Mission Ashram Library Hall, Khar, to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on the Message of Sri Ramakrishna.

A.R.P. DEMONSTRATION IN MAHIM—To-day (Sunday) the Mahim A.R.P. personnel will be staging a demonstration at the Mahim Municipal Gardens, next to the St. Michael's Church. The different A.R.P. services will take part in this demonstration, which will commence from 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. R. H. Haslam, A.R.P. Officer, will preside.

POSTAL HOLIDAY—Thursday, the 12th June, 1941 will be a Post Office holiday on account of His Majesty, the King-Emperor's birthday. In consequence all the Departments of the Bombay G.P.O. and its T.S.O.'s including the Telegraph Branches will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

"P" WARD DISTT. CONG. COMMITTEE—At a meeting of the workers of Lalbaug held on Friday a Committee was formed with a view to work for communal peace in that locality. The Committee will approach influential Hindus and Muslims of the locality and will form a representative Peace Committee to work for permanent peace and goodwill between the two sister communities.

YARN FROM SATYAGRAHIS—The Chairman of the Dharavi Charkhalaya has received yarn and has accepted the same with thanks from the 45 Satyagrahis in the Thana Jail. The yarn is 175 hanks of about 35 counts. It is the desire of the Satyagrahis (donors) that Khadi be woven out of the yarn and distributed among the Harijan women of Dharavi, who spin daily at the Dharavi Charkhalaya.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"It's In The Air" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Tall, Dark and Handsome" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Andy Hardy's Private Secretary" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Navy Steps Out" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Under Your Hat" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Narad-Naradi" Daily at 4 p.m. only. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Naya Sansar" Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-30 noon.
MINERVA—"Lagan" Daily at 4 p.m. only. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi" Daily at 4 p.m. only. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
CHITRA—"Street Singer" Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Padosi" Daily at 4 p.m. only. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Little Nellie Kelly" Daily at 4, and 6-30 p.m.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION CEREMONY.

The Willingdon Catholic Gymkhana, Santa-Cruz will hold a prize distribution function to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. for giving away of Cups to the winners and runners-up of the Annual Tennis Tournament of the Club recently held. Mr. Fonseca will preside and Mrs. Fonseca will give away the prizes. There will be short dance and whist drive competition. Free drinks and light refreshments will be served to the guests.

Bombay War Gifts Fund

Amount previously acknowledged: Rs. 59,12,904/4/7.
For Lord Mayor's Relief Fund: Rs. 100 Mr. R. F. Gorwalla.
For the R.A.F.: Rs. 761/10/9 through the Treasurer, Nasik District War Gift Fund, Nasik, Rs. 271/8 the office and mills staff of E.D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd. (further donation), Rs. 251 the Bombay Club Tankard Circle (11th instalment), Rs. 55 the staff of the Bombay Office of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., Ltd. (monthly).
For Armoured Carriers for the Indian Army: Rs. 761 through the Treasurer, Nasik District War Gift Fund, Nasik.
Grand Total on Saturday: Rs. 59,15,367 1-7.

To-day's A. R. P. Demonstration At Mahim

The following is the programme of A. R. P. demonstration to be held today under the supervision of Mr. Hussein A. Fazulbhoy:—

It is assumed that a H. E. Bomb released during an air raid has fallen and shattered some buildings along a main thoroughfare in Mahim. The fallen debris has completely buried several casualties. A detachment of the A. R. P. Organization soon set to work, who are particularly trained for rescue work.

The cases are extricated and handed over to First Aid parties who are also standing by.

F. A. BANDAGING DEMONSTRATION

It is learnt that several casualties have occurred in Mahim in several places during an air raid. Here you will find two First Aid Parties of male and female First Aiders rendering necessary aid to casualties before they are sent away to F. A. Post awaiting the arrival of further services from A. R. P. Headquarters by different improvised ways of transport such as

Support by a single helper,
Hand seats.
Stretchers,
Wheeled transport, etc.

CYCLE AND MOTOR ACCIDENTS

Three ladies are walking along a street. A cyclist from behind dashed against them and knocks down one of them, who sustains bruises on hand and injury to the elbow. The cyclist rides on. Immediately a motorist coming from behind knocks down the cyclist, who injures his ankle and the motorist hurries off. Another motor car with a lady and gentleman comes from the opposite direction. One of the ladies stops the car and informs the occupants of the accident. The gentleman rushes to the injured cyclist and the lady goes to help the injured lady and both of them render first aid by improvised means.

PHYSICAL EXERCISES

(a) Surya Namaskar—3 minutes.
(b) Yoga Asanas—3 minutes.
(c) Dhoti (stomach wash by cloth)—2 minutes

HOUSE PARTLY COLLAPSED AND ON FIRE

During an Air Raid, a house is partly damaged by blast causing complete blockade of stair-cases. The occupants are trapped and shout for help. A section of A. R. P. organisation of Mahim Area rushed to their assistance and rescue several of them by different methods. In the meantime fire breaks out but auxiliary-Fire Unit just arrives in time and puts it out.

PHYSICAL EXERCISES

(a) Wan exercises for health—2 minutes.
(b) Abdominal exercise—2 minutes.
(c) Opening of soda water bottle with tongue—2 minutes.
(d) Muscle control—2 minutes.

Two refugee women are preparing to cook their food in open on Primus Stove. One of them while carelessly igniting the stove, ignites her sari and cries for help. The second woman, wraps a blanket round her body and thus smothers the flames and then treats her for shock.

HANGING: A man having lost all his family members and his house destroyed during an Air Raid resolves to end his life. He sees a scaffolding and rushes to it and hangs himself. A first aider rushes upto him, raises him to remove the tension of the cord and cuts the rope. He gets him down, removes constrictions round the neck of the victim and immediately resorts to artificial respiration and restores him.

MR. J. A. WADIA DEAD
Well-Known Industrialist

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia, a businessman and philanthropist and well-known citizen of Bombay died this morning at the age of 83.

Mr. Wadia, who had led a very active public life for many years had retired from it some years ago. He was born on 31st October 1857 and was educated at the Elphinstone College.

He was one of the pioneers of textile Industry and possessed a sound knowledge in Finance, and published several pamphlets on Industrial and Economic subjects.

For a number of years Mr. Wadia identified himself with the management of the David and Standard Mills under the agency of the late Sir Sassoon J. David and also of the Currimbhoy group of mills.

The Wadia Fire Temple, one of the oldest in the city, was founded by his ancestors.

He was a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for about 20 years and took keen interest in its affairs. He vehemently opposed the proposal of constructing buildings on the site of the Gowalia Tank and it was largely as a result of his efforts, that the site was used as a playground. In 1909 Mr. Wadia was appointed by Government a member of the Malaria Commission which met in Simla. He was also appointed a member of the committee to inquire into the complaints of joint stock companies arising out of the imposition of super-tax. Mr. Wadia was a great student of exchange and currency and was an uncompromising opponent of the closing of the mint for the coinage of silver to which he attributed much of the financial loss to the country and especially to the poor agriculturists.

The funeral of Mr Wadia which took place at his residence, at Malabar Hill was largely attended.

The Uthamna ceremony will be held on Monday afternoon.

Mr. Wadia leaves three sons and two daughters. His second son Mr B. J. Wadia is a Judge of the Bombay High Court. Sir Ardaseer Dalal a Director of Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd. is his son-in-law.

"Chitralekha" At Lamington

Film Corporation's "Chitralekha" is to be released at Lamington and not Minerva, as inadvertently mentioned in the film page of the 'Bombay Chronicle' on Saturday, June 7.

Bombay Returning To Normal

No Riot Incidents: More Shops Open In Affected Areas

BOMBAY, Saturday

Bombay seems to be returning to normal. There is a feeling of greater confidence in the air.

To-day was free from incidents of any kind. More shops were open and doing business in the affected localities. A steady stream of traffic was to be seen on the roads.

Hopes are entertained that if these conditions continue for a number of days running, it may be possible to relax some of the restrictive orders.

Muslim Relief Committee Help Riot Victims

The Muslim Relief Committee writes:

The Muslim Relief Committee is doing great services to riot victims to meet at any emergency.

The poor families of wounded or jailed Muslims are being helped with food and other necessities.

Muslim passengers arriving at the Railway Stations are being given escorts whenever necessary.

Our representative interviewed the Commissioner of Labour with a view to draw his attention to many Muslim mill workers who are unable to resume duty or require leave of absence or who had lost their jobs due to absence caused by riots.

The Commissioner of Labour promised to refer the matter to Mr M. P. La Bouchardeire I. P. Government Labour Officer, and also said that he will see that those Muslim workers who had lost their jobs are reinstated.

SHOCK FOR SARDAR PATEL

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, June 7.

That great agony is being felt by Sardar Patel at communal riots in Ahmedabad is reflected in a letter addressed by him to Mahadev Desai in which he says "News of my brother's death had reached me in jail. I was in imprisonment at the time of the expiry of my daughter-in-law. Death news of my closest friends and relatives were also received by me in jail but on no previous occasion had I felt such a great agony."

MADRASI BOY MISSING

Mr. G. S. Venkataramier writes:

A Madrasi Hindu boy named G. V. Raja has been missing from his home in Matunga since May 25. His age is 12 years and is of brown complexion. He is of a thin build. At the time he was missing he wore a sleeveless ganji and blue shorts and was bare-headed and barefooted. He is 4 feet 3 inches tall.

Anxious parents will be grateful to anyone who finds him or gives any information to the Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Fort, Bombay.

DEPRECIATION FOR INCOME-TAX

CALCUTTA, June 7

The Central Board of Revenue replying to a point raised by the Bengal Mill Owners' Association, state that they are unable to agree that the newly introduced basis for the calculation of depreciation for income-tax, that has been applied to all accounting periods for the purpose of excess profits tax, involves any hardship to an assessee.

It is generally admitted, the Board add, in both this and other countries and by business community as well as by the accountancy profession that the written down value basis of calculation of depreciation is much more closely in harmony with the feasible facts than is a method that assumes an equal loss of value by depreciation of buildings, plant and machinery in each year of the assets life. It is a fact beyond dispute that in the earlier years of life of such an asset the depreciation is much greater than in the final years and a diminishing series is recognised on all hands as corresponding to the facts.

For this reason, the Board remark, there is no case for alteration of the written down value method of arriving at depreciation allowable in computing the profits of business either for Income-tax or Excess Profits Tax purposes.
—A. P.

Norwegians Resent Quislings' Brutalities

43 Prominent Organisations Send Protest To German Commissar

LONDON, June 7.

The growing unrest of all sections of the Norwegian people has been voiced by 43 of the most prominent national organisations of Norway in a joint open letter to the German Commissar, Herr Terboven, says the Norwegian Telegraphy Agency in London.

A protest is particularly made against the brutalities committed by hired Quislings and Black Guards in schools, colleges and public meetings as well as the kidnapping of Dr. Gjessing, Director of the Dikemark Mental Hospital near Oslo.

The signatories of the letter point out that the decrees issued by the Quisling Commissars of Justice and Police are contrary to both Norwegian and international law.

The doctrine of "private retaliation" officially endorsed by the Quisling Public Prosecutor exposes the Norwegian citizens to brutal assaults without the possibility of legal redress, it is pointed out.

The letter states that civil servants and municipal employees have been threatened with dismissal if they do not join the Nasjonal Samling (Quisling party) and vacant positions are filled with Samling members, regardless of their technical qualifications. Nevertheless, out of 4,000 public employees in Bergen district, only 12 under pressure joined the Samling.—Reuter.

PEACE OFFENSIVE DENOUNCED

NEW YORK, June 7

President Roosevelt's vigorous denunciation of peace rumours and their purveyors overshadowed all else on Friday's radio and on the front pages of newspapers

Commentators welcomed the President's statement, particularly approving his exposure that such reports directly emanate from Axis sources.

The fact that the President authorised direct quotations from his statement is held significant as emphasising the importance he attached to his declaration

NAZI CANARD

Radio commentators refuse to lend credence to reports emanating from Berne that General Weygand is opposing Admiral Darlan's policy.

These reports are believed to be Axis—inspired as part of the war of nerves

Leader writers of newspapers throughout the United States are exhibiting growing interest in the Free French Movement

Some indicate that they would support a recognition of General de Gaulle by Washington if such a move is contemplated.—Reuter.

U.S. ANSWER TO NAZIS

"We Will Out-Produce Hitler," Says Asst. Secretary Of Navy

NEW YORK, June 7.

The first minelayer built for the new two ocean navy—the 6,000 ton "Terror"—was launched on Friday by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Ralph Bari.

"We can and will out-produce Hitler", he declared.

"Production of American warships is our answer to Hitler. We are competing with Hitler and his crew, who with slave labour and prisoners of war, are building ships and planes to bring us under their domination"

The third 35,000-ton dead nought, "South Dakota", is to be launched on Saturday in the presence of the Navy Secretary, Col. Knox, who immediately thereafter will preside at the laying of the keel for a new 10,000-ton cruiser, "Santafe".—Reuter.

Nazis Captured By Allies Well Treated

Famous German Boxer Refutes Allegation Against British

NEW YORK, June 7.

Schmeling interviewed by Columbia's correspondent in hospital near Athens about his parachute descent on Crete together with other German parachute troops, declared, "We swooped down pretty low and opened our chutes rightaway."

Schmeling was suffering from a stomach ailment.

He paid a tribute to the British as "good fighters" and said he did not believe that the British perpetrated any mutilations on German soldiers as had been reported. "Some of my comrades," he said, "Who were captured by the British said that they had been well treated." He added that he hoped the war would soon be over so that he could rejoin his many friends in the United States.—

VICHY ATTEMPTS WHITEWASHING

Policy Is Aimed At No One, Says Authorised Statement

French Envoy At Washington Denies Reports Of Landing Of Nazis At Dakar, Latakia & Syria

VICHY, June 7.

Vichy's reply to Thursday night's warning by Mr. Cordell Hull is given in an authorised statement issued late on Friday.

The statement expresses surprise that Mr. Hull should describe as a policy of "aggression and oppression" one which "is aimed at no one and does not harm the interests of any other power."

This policy, it explains, is inspired by the sole desire "to establish better relations in Europe and to maintain the freedom of the French empire and its lines of communication against any attack.

"The French Government", it adds, "is anxious to preserve friendly relations with the United States, which should understand that the primary task of the French Government, in the difficult situation in which it finds itself, is to safeguard the vital interests of France and her empire

No Nazi Troops In French Empire

A Washington message says: The French Ambassador, M. Henry Haye, having been refused an interview with Mr. Hull on Thursday evening and to-day, called a press conference at the French Embassy to explain the Vichy position in which he denied all allegations that German troops were at Dakar, Casablanca, French Mediterranean ports, Latakia, Syria or that "any airborne Axis troops had ever landed in the French possessions of the Near East."-

M. Haye read a long, prepared formal statement and then answered press queries put to him by a large gathering of correspondents. He was apparently in an angry mood and his face was flushed heatedly as he repeated the statement that France would defend French territories against any attack.

In concluding the formal statement M. Haye asserted that "no propaganda, no false rumours can prevent the French nation, which has such a long and glorious past, from following the road of her destiny. I can assure solemnly and most sincerely that in the French conception of her destiny, France can never be opposed to that of the American."

M. Haye declared that he would visit Secretary Hull on Monday in a further effort to remove misgivings in the United States concerning Franco-German co-operation.—Reuter.

GREEK WORKERS EXPERIENCE GREATEST BRUTALITY

Germans Using Terrorist Methods To Crush Spirit Of Labour

CAIRO, June 7.

Evidence reaching official Greek circles in Egypt shows that the Nazis are dealing with Greek workers in the Athens district with the greatest brutality.

According to M. Dimitratos, the Secretary-General of the Greek Workers' Federation, the Nazis are carrying out mass arrests of Athens' workers, many of whom have been executed on grounds of attempted sabotage of German munitions dumps.

M. Dimitratos declares that terrorist methods have hitherto failed to break the spirit of the Greek workers, who continue secretly to resist the invaders.

EAST INDIES REFUSE TO BUDGE, INSIST ON INDEPENDENT ECONOMY

BATAVIA, June 7.

It is understood that the Netherlands East Indies Government, in reply to Japan, unreservedly maintained its insistence on the independent development of the country's economy.

It also set its face sternly against any measures that would bring direct or indirect benefit to the enemy. At the same time the Netherlands East Indies are willing to continue to co-operate with Japan on a reasonable basis in developing economic relations between the two countries.—Reuter.

Aziz El Masri And Companions Were Armed When Arrested

CAIRO, June 7.

Aziz El Masri, former Chief of the Egyptian Army Staff, and his companions were armed and ready to resist when arrested The total reward of 3,000 sterling is expected to go to an Egyptian police officer.—Reuter.

NO AUSTRALIAN FUNDS FOR BRITAIN!

Prohibition Necessary To Prevent Drain, Says Acting Premier

CANBERRA, June 6.

The Australian Federal Government has prohibited future collection of money in Australia for transfer to Britain to buy war equipment for British Government, declares the Acting Prime Minister, Mr. Fadden.

Mr. Fadden added that the Government was sympathetic with the object of these funds but the prohibition was necessary to prevent unnecessary drain of Australia's funds in London.

Sterling credits had already been depleted by 900,000 pounds by transfer of gifts to Britain since the war. The prohibition does not affect money collected in Australia for transfer to Britain for relief purposes as help to destitute people in bombed areas. The Government hoped that the Arms for Britain Funds already in existence would be diverted to buy arms for Australia This would be used by the Australian Government without dislocating the exchange position.

Mr. Fadden said that the only effect of these monetary gifts on Britain's armament effort would be that Australia having given money to Britain to buy arms is obliged to borrow back to meet her own sterling requirements for war.—Reuter.

Fraser Assures Adequate Air Support

CAIRO, June 6.

A promise of adequate air support for the New Zealand and Expeditionary Force in their next battle was given by the New Zealand Prime Minister Mr. Peter Fraser addressing New Zealanders from Crete in a desert camp where they are resting and re-equipping. —Reuter.

Two-Day Session Of Sind Assembly

KARACHI, June 7

It is officially announced that the Governor of Sind has summoned a session of the Sind Legislative Assembly on June 25. It is understood that the session, which will be the shortest one, lasting just two days, will consider the supplementary demands in connection with the A.R.P. scheme and strengthening the police force. The demands, it is understood, total Rs. seven lakhs.—A.P.

'LESSONS' OF CRETE

Press Demands Immediate Change In Methods Of War

Parliament And People Must Know Where Weakness Lies

LONDON, June 7.

"What is happening or is about to happen in Syria is still a question around which contradictory reports and rumours, often probably meant to mislead, continue to circulate", writes the "Daily Telegraph".

"There is danger, however", adds the paper, "that Syria may be too exclusively in our thoughts. Movements there may mark enemy preparations in Libya or there may be an intention to strike in both places at once, though that would not be in conformity with German strategical practice. These are problems with which General Wavell must be closely engaged."

Other morning papers continue to emphasise the lessons of Crete.

The "Daily Herald" writes. "Pre-war prejudices still cloud the minds of certain of our military authorities. Crete has grimly exposed some of these deficiencies.

Parliament and the people are entitled to know where the weakness lies. They wish to convince themselves that a lesson has been learned from the errors made, and they will give Government their fullest support in any changes in either men or methods which are shown to be necessary."

Suggestion to War Office

The "Manchester Guardian" says the battle of Crete, after the campaigns of Greece and Libya, should cause the War Office to make one immediate change in the way in which fighting is described.

At present it might almost be supposed that in these costly battles only dominion troops were involved.

It is not healthy or desirable that we should be constantly speaking officially and unofficially as though troops from Great Britain or anywhere else outside the dominions were not fighting and dying in these struggles alongside the dominions men."—Reuter.

If Germans Had Not Had Air Superiority In Crete

"DEFENCE GARRISON WOULD HAVE BEEN FULLY ADEQUATE"

LONDON, June 3.

"The Times" Special Correspondent cabled from Cairo on June 2:

A senior British Staff Officer who has been evacuated wounded from Crete told me to-day that in his opinion the garrison of the island would have been fully adequate for its defence both in numbers and equipment if there had been anything like parity in the air.

As it was, the overwhelming superiority in the air which the Germans were able to maintain over the western end of Crete owing to the proximity of their air bases on the mainland made it possible, first, for their troop carriers to reach their destinations in Crete almost without interference, and secondly, it enabled their dive-bombers to act continuously as artillery during daytime thus pinning the defending troops to their trenches.

On the first day of the attack British anti-aircraft batteries had been put out of action by the dive-bombers by midday; after that the German troop-carriers had only to face small arms fire. Moreover, German air superiority prevented British warships from bombarding the positions on the beaches occupied by the enemy in the western part of the island except at great risk to themselves.

Nevertheless, this officer emphasised that the losses inflicted on the enemy had been enormous especially during the earliest phases of the attack.

Parachutists, when he first saw them dropping over Malemi, reminded him of a snow storm, so completely did they appear to fill the sky. Many of them were killed by machine-gun fire before they reached the ground, though some dropping figures raked by the defenders proved to be only suits or overalls packed with provisions and ammunition. Scores of the first waves of troop-carriers and gliders were also riddled while still in the air and crashed. In this officer's opinion only a fraction of the first wave of attackers possibly only twenty per cent—reached the ground alive.

GREAT LESSON TO BE LEARNT FROM CRETE

LONDON June 3.

"The Times" writes in an editorial "Lessons from Crete":

It was not lack of sub-machine-guns which lost us Crete. Useful as these weapons are, may be some of our troops have recorded that with their rifles they picked off parachutists while keeping beyond effective range of "tommy-guns."

It was no general inadequacy of equipment, though that equipment may not have been all that it ought to have been.

It was the method of fighting which cripples the soldier in the battles of a modern war. We may have been surprised by the exceptional weight of the enemy's attack and the power behind his blows, but to almost every observer it appeared from the first that success or failure in the defence of Crete depended to a very large extent upon constant air support and particularly upon fighter support.

That is a point where criticism deserves an answer; the one essential question is whether—and if so from what moment—it was known the defence would have to be conducted without that support.

There are many lessons to be learnt from this affair; but the most important is the old one, now reinforced—the supreme importance of the air arm in both land and naval operations.

U. S. Policy In Pacific Remains Unchanged

Will Not Tolerate Any Change In Far Eastern Status Quo

WASHINGTON, June 6.

Mr. Cordell Hull at a press conference, referring to reported talks with the Japanese, said that the United States policy in the Pacific remained unchanged.

Mr. Hull's remark left clear the implication that any improvement of relations with Japan depended on Tokyo Government's action.

Mr. Hull expressed the United States Government's interest in the trade negotiations between Japan and the Netherlands Indies by pointing out that he stood firm against any change in the Far Eastern "status quo."

Replying to questions whether his statement yesterday meant that the United States were preparing to sever diplomatic relations with Vichy or seize French possessions, Mr. Hull said he would leave something for the press to speculate about.—Reuter.

Eye-Witness Story Of Crete Evacuation

LONDON, June 3.

Christopher Buckley, the "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent with the British fleet in the Eastern Mediterranean, cabled on June 2.

This despatch is being written aboard an Australian cruiser. A few hours ago the warship took off 1,200 men from Sphakia on the southern coast of Crete.

Boatload after boatload drew alongside discharging silent cargoes of weary stumbling khaki-clad figures carrying what equipment they had been able to retain during their arduous trek across the bare Cretan mountains from sea to sea. For these men, British and New Zealanders, had arrived from the Malemi-Canea sector.

They had been bombed and machine-gunned ruthlessly from the air without intermission day after day under conditions which, in the opinion of those who had experienced both, made even Dunkirk seem a picnic by comparison.

As the men came aboard they were guided between decks and given hot cocoa and biscuits. For the most part they were content to sit almost silent while they stretched their legs and enjoyed the luxury of relaxing for the first time for days. Even of those who were unwounded the larger number were limping.

Despite this, despite the burden of their kit, a large proportion had retained their rifles and tommy-guns.

"The temptation to throw away mine almost overcame me a dozen times during the climb over the mountains," a soldier said to me. "But every time I reflected that there was nothing that bucks up Jerry's morale more than piles of discarded arms and I hung on."

A similar reflection appears to have occurred to many, judging by the armament brought away.

It was remarkable to note the way in which the cruiser seemed almost to expand and take on its additional complement of 1,200.

Officers and men vied with one another in providing sleeping accommodation.

There can be no doubt that the heroism shown by these men was comparable with that of any during the war.

It is a miracle, first that the Imperial troops held their positions so long and, second, that any came through alive.

U. S. Aviation Co. To Be Taken Over By Govt.?

Roosevelt To Take Action If Strikers Don't Return To Work

NEW YORK, June 7.

A high Government official has confirmed reports that Government will take over the strike-board North American Aviation Corporation by presidential proclamation on Monday if the strikers do not return to work on Saturday.

The official said that the War and Navy Departments and the office of production management had insisted on some definite action being taken about the strike as it was delaying orders for Britain and the United States.—Reuter.

HOW CRETE'S DEFENCE DELAYED HITLER'S PLAN

LONDON, June 3.

Arthur Merton, "Daily Telegraph" Cairo correspondent cabled on June 2:

The evacuation of Crete is regretted but the effect of its epic defence by British and Anzac troops and airmen may prove to have been invaluable.

Hitler's time-table was held up at least three weeks and a new one had to be elaborated. The Germans expected long before this to have been well into the Western Desert and Syria and to be advancing towards the Suez Canal and the oilfields of Iran and Iraq.

Moreover the damage inflicted on the Germans in men and, what is even more important, on equipment and air-transport must inevitably have increased the embarrassment of the German High Command.

The retention of Crete in Greek British hands would have been a great step towards ending the war. Its capture by the Nazis does not mean that they are nearer winning the war: on the contrary they still have to beat the British fleet and to cross to meet the British Army and air force which is growing in strength daily.

Calcutta Football

MOHUN BAGANS GO DOWN TO EAST BENGAL

DETAILS OF PLAY

CALCUTTA, June 7.

The following are the results of matches played in the First Division of Calcutta Football League to-day:—

East Bengal 2 Mohanbagan nil.

Mahommedan Sporting 1 Sporting Union nil.

Dalhousie 1 E. B. Railway nil.

Customs nil Calcutta nil.

Thousands turned out to witness the long-awaited match between the two leading Bengali Clubs, East Bengal and Mohun Bagan which resulted in East Bengal beating Mohun Bagan by two goals to nil.

Both sides played in boots with the exception of Mohun Bagan's outside right.

Right from the start Mohun Bagan attacked and kept up a pressure to which, thousands of their supporters thought the East Bengal defence would yield at any moment. But the more aggressive they became the more stubborn was the defence put up by East Bengal and during these fifteen minutes of pressure, Mohun Bagan's forwards failed to have a single shot at the goal. East Bengal's backs and halfbacks not only defended brilliantly, but ably assisted their forwards who are the strongest line at the moment playing in local soccer.

Mohun Bagan's collapse in this vital match which, if they had won, would have kept them on the heels of Mahommedan Sporting by just a point was due to the failure of their defence.

In the first fifteen minutes East Bengal's only run down ended with the inside left sending a long shot out. In the eighteenth minute came the first goal of the match. The East Bengal inside left engineered a clever move and passed the ball to his centre forward, who got past the two bewildered backs and shot the ball into the net amid vociferous cheering. This goal put confidence into East Bengal and they kept on attacking till the interval.

On resumption the play was confined to midfield for a period and then East Bengal's outside left missed a "sitter" from point blank range. They, however, scored their second goal in the twelfth minute. There was some quick passing among the forwards and the barefooted inside left, who had discarded his boots after the interval took his time and sent a stinging shot that gave the Mohun Bagan goalkeeper not the semblance of a chance.

East Bengal missed two more very easy opportunities of scoring a few minutes later, when their centre forward kicked over and then headed wide with only the goalkeeper to beat. In the closing minutes of the match Mohun Bagan made every effort to score, but in vain.

Before the match started, club members of both sides observed one minute silence, all standing, mourning the death of the Treasurer of the East Bengal Club.—

Mahommedan Sporting Beat Sporting Union

Mahommedan Sporting beat Sporting Union on their own ground by a goal to nil this evening.

Sporting Union played gallantly against their more experienced opponents. They fought all the way through the match and with a little luck they should have forced the League champions to a division of points. Their defence gave a great display. they checked their opponents' forward line time and again their goalkeeper was the outstanding man on the field. Mahommedan Sporting did not play their full team, but the substitutes gave a very good account of themselves.

The only goal of the match was scored in the sixth minute. This was an early lead and the Mahommedans' supporters looked out for a big score, but their expectations were belied by the splendid defence of their opponents.

A 'Shock Team'

Dalhousie earned the name of a "shock team" this evening by beating a strong Eastern Bengal side by a goal to nil.

Dalhousie were the heavier side and the ground just suited them. They attacked continuously in the first half, but failed to score.

Following a corner kick in the twelfth minute after resumption Dalhousie scored the only goal of the match.

A Drawn Match

Calcutta and the Customs played a goalless draw on the former's ground.

The match did not produce any exciting movement, but the defence of both sides gave a sterling display.

Calcutta were a trifle unlucky not to win the match. They had the more scoring chances in both halves, but the Customs goalkeeper saved many a shot which would have beaten most goalkeepers on a heavy ground.—A. P.

Tennis

GHAUS MOHAMMED TO PLAY IN U. P.

CALCUTTA, June 7.

Circumstances leading to the withdrawal of the suspension of Ghaus Mohammed, Iftikhar Ahmed and Anwar Hussain, three of the players who had suddenly withdrawn from the Bihar Lawn Tennis Championships alleging that one player had received preferential treatment, are explained by Mr. L. Brooke Edwards, Honorary Secretary of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association, in a statement to the press.

Mr. Brooke Edwards says that the Enquiry Committee appointed by the All-India Lawn Tennis Association (Kunwar Jasbir Singh, Prof. Amarnath Jha and Mr. L. Brooke Edwards) decided that the players must apologise both to the Bihar L. T. A. and to Mr. P. R. Das, President of the A. I. L. T. A. on whose invitation they went to Patna and it was understood that three players had complied. Later, however, Ghaus Mohammed and Anwar Hussain announced that while they were ready to apologise to the Bihar Council, and did so, they were not prepared to apologise to Mr. P. R. Das.

It was feared that this statement by the players would create a deadlock in view of the Committee's decision, but Mr. P. R. Das has sportingly informed Mr. Brooke Edwards that he did not wish a personal quarrel between himself and the players to check the progress of India Lawn Tennis and he was prepared to agree to the lifting of the suspension if the players expressed their regret to the Bihar Council.

This has been done and Ghaus Mohammed is participating in the U. P. Hard Courts Championships at Mussoorie.—A. P.

U. P. HARDCOURT CHAMPIONSHIP

MUSSORIE, June 6.

There was exciting contest to-day in the first semi-final in the singles of the U. P Hard Court Championship (tennis) which was played between Iftikhar, last year's holder and Jugal Kishore. The match was unfinished and will be played on Saturday The weather was bad and interfered with the play.

Following were the results:

OPEN SINGLES: Caul beat Prepandhi 6/4 9/7.

Iftikhar v/s Jugal Kishore 6/2 9/11 4/4 (Unfinished).

OPEN DOUBLES: Ghaus Mahomhad and Akbar Hussain beat Dr. Bhagat and Lallji 6/2 6/2

MIXED DOUBLES: Kanwar Krishen and Mrs. Banerji beat Balwant Singh and Miss Khanna 6/4 6/3.

HANDICAP SINGLES: Madangopal beat Ahmad 6/1 6/4.

HANDICAP DOUBLES: Balwant Singh and Mathur beat Jagdish Omprakash 6/2 6/2.

Partaprai and Bharpursingh beat Raja Khetri and Parmodsingh 3/6 6/4 6/3.—A. P.

DERBY RUNNERS FAIL AT NEWBURY

NEWBURY, June 7.

"Annatom" and "Sunray", Derby runners, failed to get places in the Coronation Cup over a mile and a half, the issue being fought out by "Winter Halter" 7 to 2, "Hippius" 15 to 8 and "Lovely Trim" 11 to 4, who finished in that order. "Annatom" ran instead of "Thoroughfare", another Derby candidate.

"Annatom" took "Thoroughfare" place in the Berkshire Trial Stakes over a mile and a half which attracted ten Derby candidates, but "Chateau la Rose" which was the extreme outsider in the last Derby callover, ridden by R. Jones, won by a neck from "Devonian" with "Ptolemy" a head away third, the betting being 7 to 1, 100 to 8 and 100 to 8.

"Thoroughfare" was favourite, 5 to 4.—Reuter.

MYSORE RACE RESULTS

MYSORE, June 7.

Chilly weather prevailed on the fourth day of the Mysore races to-day when well-backed horses alternated with outsiders and exchanges were about even. The R. W. I. T. C. Cup in which a field of three year old Indian breds met over six furlongs provided a thrilling finish when Mr. Osman Chotani's candidates "Pay Master" and "Pista Badam" flashed past the post together and a dead heat was declared.

HEATH MEMORIAL PLATE. Dist.—7 furlongs.

KNIGHT JIL 7-8, Raffaele ... 1
FRESH WATER 8-8, Evans ... 2
BILLIARD 7-12, Peacock 3
FINAL GLANCE 9-4, Sibbritt... 4

Tote paid: Rs. 20 for win, Rs. 9 and Rs. 8 for places.

BEDOUIN PLATE. Dist.—1 mile.

SHEIK SHALLAL 8-3, Sibbritt 1
GAURISHANKER 9-0, Britt ... 2
SANTA CLAUS 8-7, Brace 3
HASHIM 9-1, H. McQuade 4

Tote paid: Rs. 18 for win, Rs 7, Rs. 12 and Rs. 17 for places.

MADRAS PLATE. Dist.—7 furlongs.

FUN OF THE FAYRE 7-5, Shanker 1
SCHOOL QUAD 8-13, Evans ... 2
ROMNEY'S GIRL 9-4, Roberts 3
QUITE TRUE 8-12, Cook 4

Tote paid: Rs. 47 for win Rs. 16 and Rs. 9 for places.

R. W. I. T. C. CUP. Dist.—6 furlongs.

PAYMASTER 9-4, Meekings and PISTA BADAM 8-8, Raffaele ..... (Dead heat) 1
SUNNY DAN 8-11, Brace 3
MUNIGAL 8-11, B. McQuade ... 4

Tote paid: Rs. 7 for win, Rs. 7 on Paymaster, Rs. 10 on Pista Badam and Rs. 15 for places.

SIRDAR M. LAKSHMIKANTHARAJ URS CUPS. Dist.—1 mile 3 furlongs.

AKHU AMIN 8-3, Britt 1
THE PILOT 8-3, J. O'Neale 2
GOLDEN HILL 8-1, Evans 3
JITTERBUGS 8-9, Whiteside ... 4

Tote paid: Rs. 13 for win, Rs 8, Rs. 20 and Rs. 13 for places.

KOLHAPUR PLATE. Dist.—7 furlongs.

LANGDON 7-0, Shanker 1
SUNDIAL 9-7, Evans 2
PEACE TREATY 8-7, H. McQuade 3
ANANDALE 8-9, Carr 4

Tote paid: Rs. 60 for win, Rs 14 and Rs. 6 for places.

HAZAMY PLATE (Div. II). Dist.—6 furlongs.

ZAMIL AL IRAQ 8-9, Burn ... 1
DAHMAN SALEH 8-2, Evans ... 2
SAGLAWI MAHOMUD 8-9, Meekings 3
HAPPY DAYS 8-7, Britt 4

Tote paid: Rs. 36 for win, Rs. 9, Rs. 7 and Rs. 9 for places.

HAZAMY PLATE (Div. I.) Dist.—6 furlongs.

MUSTAQ NAIM 9-0, Sibbritt 1
QAID AL FURAT 8-1, Evans 2
AL RAEED 8-10, Brace 3
MA'ADIN AMER 8-1, Shanker 4

Tote paid: Rs. 18 for win, Rs. 7, Rs. 6 and Rs. 12 for places.

ALLEN'S HAVOC AT LORDS

Captures 8 Wkts. For 28 Runs

LONDON, June 7.

G. O. Allen, former England Captain, took 8 wickets for 28 runs for Eton Ramblers vs A. Strong Forty Club side at Lords, clean bowling seven.

Forty Club were out for 83, Ramblers scoring 18 for three in the match which was drawn.—Reuter.

ENGLAND BEAT WALES

LONDON, June 7.

Wales lost by 2 to 3 to England at soccer after leading by two goals to one at the interval before 20,000 spectators. Woodward and James scored for Wales before England forwards got going and then Hagan scored, though Bryn Jones had Hardluck with a header for Wales just before halftime.

Wales forwards got through together early in the second half, but Hapgood dropped back to have their final shot with the goalkeeper out of position. Hagan equalised and soon afterwards Welsh shot the winning goal.

Reading won the London Cup beating Brentford by 3 goals to 2 after sharing two goals at the interval. Sherwood scored after three minutes for Reading, but half an hour later Perry equalised. Then Poland in the goal of Brentford punched through in attempting to save for Reading to lead, but Perry again levelled, though before the end Edelston released from the international match, scored the deciding goal.

Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, attended the game, had the teams presented to him and later handed the cup to the winner's Captain.—Reuter.

Wrestling In Simla

SIMLA, June 7.

Arrangements for a big wrestling tournament which will be held in Simla to-morrow at Annandale under the auspices of the Simla War Purposes Fund Committee are now complete Almost all the wrestlers from out-stations have arrived.

The chief bout will be between Tiger Daula, Champion of Europe, and Hudson Clarke, another champion who has also fought in India with Imambaksh, Goonga and Hamida.

Other important contests will be Isher Singh, Deve-Hind vs Gama Jalandhri; Allao of Ludhiana vs Dhanna Malaanwala; Qadar of Amritsar vs Posti of Jullundur, Sharif of Amritsar vs Yusaf of Rajkot and Phammi of Jullundur vs Mohammada of Hoshiarpur.

Apart from these bouts the organisers have arranged other pairs of wrestling champion, both local and outsiders.

The proceeds of the tournament will be given to the Viceroy's war Purposes Fund.—A .P.

GOAN FOOTBALLERS' WAR EFFORT

The Jt Hon. Secretary, Bombay Goan Athletic Association writes:—

The Grand Festival Football Match that was to be held to-day (Sunday) under the auspices of the Bombay Goan Athletic Association, in aid of the War Fund has been postponed on account of the weather and the ground getting water-logged.

Those who have purchased their tickets in advance will get a refund on presentation of their tickets. The Association has received some subscriptions to the Goan Footballers' War Effort Fund, these will be made over to the War Gifts Fund in due course.

A magnificent scene in 'Sikandar' nearing completion.

Sardar Akhtar in 'Asra' coming to Pathe

Louis Pasteur At Pathe

Paul Muni's greatest characterisation, "The Story Of Louis Pasteur" will be shown at the Pathe on Sunday morning (today) at 10 a. m.

In a tense, smashing drama, replete with action and romance Paul Muni has painted the turbulent life of Louis Pasteur, that amazing French scientist whose battle for humanity against ignorance and prejudice is one of the most astounding chapters in modern history, in an amazingly colourful picture.

Supporting Muni, are such excellent players as Josephine Hutchinson, Anita Louise, Donald Woods, Akim Tamiroff, Dickie Moore, etc.

'Shadi' For Opera House

"Shadi" produced by Ranjit Movietone Co. and directed by Jayant Desai is scheduled for release at Opera House. The story of "Shadi" is by the reputed writer Gunvantrai P. Acharya, and the dialogues by Pandit Indra and Munshi Dil. It establishes the dogma that morals and not money really matter in marriage. It depicts a sincere wife and an ungrateful husband.

"Shadi" cast includes Madhuri, Motilal, Khurshid and Ishwarlal supported by Dixit, Ghory, Kesari, Bhagwandas and Brijinab.

A character from 'The Navy Steps Out' at Excelsior.

PICTURE WITH A PURPOSE IS 'ROTI'

Mehboob Speaks Of His Own Film

"Roti", the title of the story selected by Director Mehboob for his next picture, is not as self-explanatory as 'Woman' and 'Sister.' Is it going to be something like a documentary or the picturisation of the struggle for a livelihood that is going on all round us every day of our lives?

In a casual talk about this picture, Mr. Mehboob said, "I hope to make of 'Roti' as good a picture as any of those for which I have been responsible for in the past, and since it is in the nature of things for a man to progress with each successive effort he makes, it may be that I shall be able to give something better than I have been able to do before."

"But", he continued, "of one thing you may be certain; that 'Roti' is a picture with a purpose. I have, no doubt, selected a story with great dramatic qualities, but it is also a story which has an important bearing on the life of to-day when we find greed for power and lust for money ruling the world." "I have been lucky", said Mr. Mehboob, "in getting for the two chief characters in my story two such artistes as Chandra Mohan and Sheikh Mukhtar." Individually they have been responsible for some of the greatest portrayals ever to have come on the Indian screen. Together, I am sure that they will make an unbeatable team."

As regards the film itself, it cannot be expected that complete details would be available at this early stage, but Mehboob remarked that it would be one of the most lavishly produced pictures ever to have been made in India and that it would give an opportunity for cinema-goers to enjoy once again the great contrast between city life and the unsophisticated simplicity of life as nature meant us to live it.

TAMIL PICTURE AT BROADWAY

The puranic Tamil picture "Meenakshi Kalyanam" will be shown at Broadway to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a. m.

Meenakshi grows to a young woman and brings about social reforms. She is given the throne to rule over the country. She wins Shiva and Indra marries her to Shiva, both rule the country as Meenakshi and Sundershwar.

The cast includes P. R. Mangalam, T. Premavati, M. R. Krishnamurty and the Tamil comedian Kali N. Ratnam.

WORK WITH GARBO AND BECOME A STAR

She Is Known To Be Lucky Talisman

In Hollywood, a town noted for its strange superstitions, one of the most unusual is that held by practically all leading men—that Greta Garbo is a "lucky talisman" and working with her assures future success. Unlike many actor superstitions, the Garbo one stands up because it is backed by fact.

Melvyn Douglas had achieved fame before he was cast opposite Garbo in 'Ninotchka', but he was always the fellow who watched someone else whisk his girl away. There were plenty of romances in Melvyn's films but he was invariably alone at the final fade-out. For instance, in The Gorgeous Hussy he watched Joan Crawford in the arms of another How different it is now—in A Woman's Face, in which Douglas is again teamed with Miss Crawford, he loves her and wins her in spite of heavy—if somewhat sinister—competition from Conrad Veidt. Reason for the change? Well, Hollywood believes it came about because between The Gorgeous Hussy and A Woman's Face Melvyn worked opposite Garbo.

Clark Gable will tell you that one of the most fortunate occurrences in a previously unfortunate career was his being cast opposite Garbo in Susan Lennox, Her Fall And Rise. Until that time he had had comparatively small roles, all of them showing him up as a pretty mean sort of fellow. Came Susan Lennox, Her Fall And Rise, and immediately Gable became the romantic figure the fans now love.

Robert Taylor's career hung in the balance just before he was seen opposite Garbo in Cameille. At that time you could get a bet that young Taylor was going to become a great star or sink into oblivion with no odds either way. But after he and Garbo and Camille were seen together, Taylor's star rose and his films were successful.

Few remember that young Dr Kildare got his romantic start in films in a Garbo picture titled, romantically enough, The Kiss. George Brent is now one of the most popular leading men in motion pictures with a long list of successes to his credit. But his career was given the shot in the arm it needed when he and Garbo appeared together in The Painted Veil.

This is one of the reasons why the news that Garbo is going to make a new film is always interesting to Hollywood's leading men. Work with Garbo and become a star—is the actors' slogan.

New Terms For Starlets

Maris Wrixon and Peggy Diggins, two of the promising of Warner Bros. younger players, have had their options lifted for another term with salary boosts.

Applause From Experts

Joan Crawford has decided that it is silly to have an inferiority complex. But she knows a very pleasant way of getting over it.

For several days, she had been doing court-room scenes for her new Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer film, A Woman's Face. She had been standing at the judge's bench, looking up at him and the magistrates. The men playing these roles were such well-known actors as William Farnum, Robert Warwick, Henry, Kolker, George Zucco, Gilbert Emery, Henry Daniell and Robert C. Fischer.

"I died every time I started to act before these men", Joan said. "They are all so fine. I felt they must be criticizing me. To make matters worse, I was doing the biggest scenes in the picture"

For days she struggled with the inferiority complex, dreading the final and biggest scene. When she did that one, she couldn't look up at the famous array. But as she finished, she heard that sweet music to an actor's ears. They had all burst into applause as the scene ended.

'NAYA SANSAR' BREAKS RECORD AT LAHORE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A telegram from Lahore says that Rs. 2,000 was the return for the first show of 'Naya Sansar' at Lahore on Saturday evening.

This breaks the record of 'Pukar' and 'Bandhan' also.

A scene from 'Under Your Hat' at New Empire.

R. A. F. SWOOP ON NAZI CONVOY

Two Big Ships Set On Fire Off Dutch Coast

DARING DAYLIGHT RAID: NO BRITISH LOSS

Futile German Attack On British Escorted Convoy

LONDON, June 7.

R. A. F. bombers attacked a German convoy off the coast of Holland and set on fire two supply ships totalling 10,000 tons. Both probably sank.

DAYLIGHT ATTACK

The R.A.F. carried out a daylight attack on an enemy convoy off the coast of Holland this morning. An Air Ministry 'communique' says: "Two of the larger ships each of about 5,000 tons were hit and set on fire and both were probably destroyed. None of our aircraft is missing from this operation".

Futile Nazi Attack

The Admiralty announces that two German aircraft which made two separate attacks on a British escorted convoy on Saturday were both shot down. No damage or casualties were sustained by the convoy or escort.

Decisive Victories

Decisive victories for British warships and warplanes in convoy battles were announced by the Admiralty and the Air Ministry in London this evening after a day and night of lively air activity over German and British supply ships creeping along the disputed waterways between England and the German-occupied continental coastline.

An Admiralty 'communique' stated: "In the early hours of this morning two attacks by German aircraft were made on one of our convoys. No damage or casualties were sustained either by the convoy or the escort. The first attack was made by a Heinkel 111 bomber which was engaged and shot down by the combined fire of His Majesty's warships "Fernie" and "Atherstone." In the second attack an enemy aircraft was engaged by all of the escort and by the ships in the convoy. It crashed into the sea and a heavy explosion followed immediately. Its type was not identified."

H. M. S. "Fernie" and H. M. S "Atherstone" are both 904 ton destroyers of the Hunt Class. The size of the convoy they were protecting is not revealed, but the presence of a powerful destroyer escort suggests that it is important. The location of the convoy is also not given.

It had been earlier reported that a large convoy passing along the Channel was attacked by German bombers during the night and German long-range guns on the French coast flashed into action while aircraft were attacking.

R. A. F. Active Over Channel

R. A. F. fighters are also known to have been very active over the Channel maintaining ceaseless patrols and it is believed their operations were linked with an offensive action over northern France from where the sound of explosions rumbled back across the Channel early in the afternoon.

There is little German air activity over Britain in daylight following the dropping of bombs in the London area for the second time this week by the "Luftwaffe" during minor operations over the country on Friday night. No bombs were dropped anywhere in Britain in daylight on Saturday.

Weekly Balance-Sheet On Air

During the week ending at dawn on Saturday, seventeen German aircraft were destroyed over and around Britain and no British aircraft was lost.

Over Germany and German-occupied territory thirteen British machines were lost while five German fighters and one bomber were destroyed.—Reuter.

How "Mashona" Sank

Details of the sinking of the British destroyer "Mashona" and fierce air attacks upon the destroyer "Tartar" following the sinking of the German warship "Bismarck" are revealed to-day.

The two destroyers were steaming to their base when the first bombers came over in the morning and from then, until midnight, planes were over in waves except for a lull in the afternoon.

The "Mashona" began sinking in the morning and the "Tartar" rescued the survivors.

The Rescue

The "Mashona" was hit in the middle in the morning and began to sink. The "Tartar" turned to the rescue and then came seemingly a miraculous lull of the attacking planes. The medical officer of the "Mashona" worked furiously to ferry the wounded away from the sinking ship on a Carley Float—a small raft. The first boat used for this purpose was riddled with holes by the air attack.

As the "Tartar" came up to the rescue many of her crew dived overboard to help their comrades from the "Mashona" to reach the ship's ladder. One young Canadian Sub-Lieutenant saw one of the "Mashona's" men in water wearing a life-belt supporting two wounded men. They were drifting rapidly away from the "Tartar", so the Sub-Lieutenant tied a line round his waist, dived to the rescue and brought the drifting party to safety.

Once aboard the "Tartar" officers and men of the "Mashona" took over duties to relieve their rescuers. The "Tartar" was joined by two other destroyers and when the Germans resumed their attack after a lull, they first made for one of these.

"Jerry is sending in his second eleven", smilingly remarked the Captain of the "Mashona" as he stood on the bridge of the "Tartar" with his rescuer. Everyone laughed.—Reuter.

HUNT FOR I. R. A. MEN

Story Of Daring Escape From Belfast Jail

LONDON, June 7.

Police and home-guards patrolled all roads leading out of Belfast during Friday night in an effort to recapture five members of the Irish Republican Army who escaped from Belfast prison where they had been interned.

they had been interned.

All pedestrians and cars leaving the city were stopped and identity cards had to be produced.

The internees escaped by means of a rope which apparently they had made while in prison. The rope was equipped with a hook which is believed to have been supplied by accomplices outside. Thus supplied with the means of scaling the outer wall, they proceeded to make a hole in the corrugated iron pale, the other internees hammering on the fence meanwhile to drown the noise of the preparations for escape.

The warders were in time to prevent other escapes, but five men who got away have not yet been recaptured.—Reuter.

Incendiaries Rained On Chungking

CHUNGKING, June 7.

Japanese warplanes rained incendiary bombs down in an attempt to sweep downtown districts with fire on Friday afternoon.

Many shops and houses near the west gate of the town were destroyed and the dormitory of the Young Women's Christian Association near the British Embassy was gutted.

Newspapers are demanding punishment of the officials responsible for the tragedy during the air raid on Thursday night when hundreds of people sheltering in a tunnel died of suffocation.—Reuter.

Stir In Tokio

GREAT DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITY

British, French And German Ambassadors Call On Matsuoka

TOKYO, June 7.

Considerable diplomatic activity was evident here to-day when Mr. Matsuoka the Japanese Foreign Minister was visited in turn by the British, Vichy and German Ambassadors.

Sir Robert Craigie, the British Ambassador, was with Mr. Matsuoka for fifty minutes.—Reuter.

JAPAN'S 'HUNT' FOR SCRAP IRON

BANGKOK, June 7.

Hundred thousand tons of scrap iron have been bought up by Japanese agents in Bangkok alone since June 1. These Japanese agents according to "Laemthong" are scouring the country buying up all available scrap iron for shipment to Japan in the interests of their heavy industries.—Reuter.

Japanese Delegation To Bangkok

BANGKOK, June 7.

Strict secrecy is being observed in Japanese quarters here in regard to a Japanese delegation of four members to Bangkok. It is headed by one former Under-Secretary for Finance.

It is believed that the delegation will conduct informal inquiries in regard to ways and means of promoting trade relations between Japan and Thailand.—Reuter.

Important North Syrian Air Ports Now Under Nazi Control

Germans Sending Equipment And Ground Staffs By Troop Carriers And Heavy Planes

ANKARA, June 7.

DAMASCUS AIRPORT IS NOW IN GERMAN HANDS, THUS GIVING THE GERMANS COMPLETE CONTROL OVER THE IMPORTANT AIR PORTS OF NORTH SYRIA—ALEPPO, PALMYRA AND DAMASCUS. FRENCH PLANES FORMERLY AT THESE BASES HAVE NOW BEEN WITHDRAWN TO RAYAK.

It is impossible to estimate the number of German aircraft in Syria, but some estimates place the total between 150 and 200. Moreover, German planes are frequently flying back and forth between Syria and Rhodes which makes the task of estimating the total harder.

Some troop-carriers and other heavy planes seen shuttling between Syria and Rhodes, suggests that the Germans are using them to carry equipment and ground staffs to Syria.

There is no confirmation here of reports that the Germans have landed at Latakea, but it is pointed out that only small ships could use that port. The report that Latak has been developed by the Germans is discredited by well-informed people.

It is known that the Germans have sent one cargo of five hundred tons of oil to Aleppo, and the arrival of three Italian tankers at Istanbul, one of which was badly damaged and had to remain for repairs whilst two left for the Black Sea, suggests that Germany may try to send others

The famous French lawyer, M. Billiotte, arrived in Istanbul on Friday on an attempt to recover 55 French-Danubian barges which arrived there a year ago, when they were transferred to the British flag. Vichy tried to recover them but failed.

M. Billiotte intends to re-open proceedings and is receiving full support of the German embassy —Reuter.

Hungarian Premier For Budapest

LONDON, June 7.

Hungarian Prime Minister Badossy left Florence by special train on Friday night for Budapest, according to a German News Agency message from Rome. His visit to Florence, it is stated, was a private one.—Reuter.

SWAMI SAHAJANAND RELEASED

MAHAKOSHAL DELHI-MARCHERS ARRESTED AND SENT TO NAGPUR JAIL

POONA, June 7.

Swami Sahajanand who had been undergoing imprisonment in the Yeravda jail for offering Satyagraha was released yesterday after the expiry of his term.—A. P.

14 BENGALIS INTERNED

CALCUTTA, June 6.

The Government of Bengal have passed orders on 14 persons directing them to proceed to their own districts and reside within its jurisdiction, keeping the District Magistrates informed of their actual places of residence.—United Press.

"FORWARD PEOPLE'S GOVT." FORFEITED

CALCUTTA, June 6.

The Government of Bengal have prohibited publication, sale or distribution of the Bengali booklet entitled 'Forward-People's Government' printed by Ahmad Kabir Choudhury at the Chittagong Imperial Printing House and have also forfeited all copies of the said booklet.—United Press.

Restrictions On Released Kisan Worker

CALCUTTA. June 6.

Makhanlal Kar, a kisan worker of Faridpur, who was released from jail yesterday after the expiry of his term of rigorous imprisonment for six months, under the Defence of India Rules, for delivering a prejudicial speech, was served with a restriction order at the jail gate under Rule 26 of the Defence of India Rules. —United Press.

Mahakoshal Arrests And Convictions

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, June 5.

The following is the progress of the Satyagraha movement in the Mahakoshal.

JUBBULPORE:—Messrs. Chhangelal Swarnakar and Bhaiyalal Rao were released from jail after detention of one week each.

MANDLA:—Mr. Babulal Yadava was sentenced to 4 months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 20 or in default 2 months' R. I. Mr. Shyamlal Jain was fined Rs. 7. Mr. Gourishankar, 4 months' R. I. and Rs. 20 fine.

SAUGOR:— Messrs. Murlidhar Chturvedi and Makhanlal Jain, 2 months' R. I. each. Mr. Jugalkishore Pathak was arrested at village Dhana. Shrimati Madan Devi Naval who was released at Bhelsa, has come back to Saugor and re-offered Satyagraha. Mr. Abdul Gafoor Khan and Nanhelal Chowdhri, Vaidya, two unauthorised Satyagrahis have been arrested at village Banda.

DELHI MARCHERS ARRESTED.

HOSHANGABAD—Messrs. Premchand, Phoolchand, Sital Prasad, Baliram, Vishwanath Shrihar, Onkargir, Ambadas, Tulsiram, Krishna Kondera, Ramchandra Mudwa, Badiram, Devaji Bambal, Balaji Borkut, Vithalrao Nanmode, Pundlikrao Chandorkar Devan Komre, Dalpatrao Deshmukh, Bhimrao Deshmukh Ramlal, Shanker Rao Deshmukh, Nathu Lakshman Nighote, Tukaram Lakshman Deshmukh, Devaram Tukaram Andare, Dashrathlal Arya, Shaligram, Amrit Rajaramgurad, Bhaorao Bhiwaji Mankar, Balwant Jhalowna, Bhilare, Sadashiva Chandooji Bankhedi, Chhedilal Verma, Rana Sheodayal Singh and Narbada Prasad Goorkha, all **Delhi marchers were arrested on** the frontiers of the Province and sent to the Nagpur jail.

HARDA.—Mr. Goonchilal Tewari was sentenced by 7 months' RI.

DRUG:—Mr. Dau Jagdishwar Prasad, formerly president the District Congress Committee, was arrested at village Sirsa and fined Rs. 100.

NIMAR:—Mr. Motilal Sarvaiya, 8 months' R. I. and Rs. 50 fine.

RAIPUR:—Mr. Ajudhya Prasad Vaishya of Khariar road was sentenced to 3 months' R. I. Mr. Madnalal Thethwar to one month's R. I. Messrs. Hanuman Singh Gour, Dadda Prasad Mishra and Shripat Rao Thoke, the three Bhandara district Satyagrahis, and Messrs. Motilal Verma, Lakhanlal Kashyap, Tularam Adit and G. L. Banchhod the four Drug district Satyagrahis who were arrested at Katni while on their way to Delhi, have been brought down to the Raipur District jail.

Group photo taken on the occasion of a tea party held at Ipoh, Malaya, on the 10th May in honour of the visiting Indian Journalists, by Mr. M. S. M. M. Alagappa Chettiar, president of the Chettiar Chamber of Commerce, F. M. S.

Allegations Of Beating Satyagrahis Refuted

U. P. GOVT., 'COMMUNIQUE' ON GORAKHPUR JAIL INCIDENT

NAINITAL, June 7.

Allegations of beating of Satyagraha prisoners in the Gorakhpur District Jail have been refuted by the U. P. Government in a press 'communique'.

The 'communique' says: "Allegations have been published in certain papers to the effect that some Satyagraha prisoners were recently beaten in the Gorakhpur District Jail in the presence of the District Magistrate and that as a consequence of a representation regarding this incident which Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai made to the Government, Mr. Kidwai's companion, Mr. Gopinath Srivastava, was immediately transferred to the Agra Central Jail. There is no truth in either of these allegations.

Some Satyagraha prisoners who had been giving trouble in another jail were received in Gorakhpur Jail on May 24. Two days later these prisoners induced others to start a disturbance in the jail by shouting slogans and creating din by rattling their taslas. The District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police went to the jail and the District Magistrate told the prisoners that he would not tolerate such conduct, but if they behaved themselves properly he would listen to any complaints. No one was beaten or assaulted but some of the ring leaders were punished under the jail rules by the Superintendent of the Jail.

The transfer of Mr. Srivastava to the Agra Central Jail was ordered long before this incident took place. It had been effected before Mr. Kidwai's letter reached the Government and had no connection whatever with the incident."—A. P.

Karachi Congressman Jailed

KARACHI, June 7.

Sentence of one year's R.I. was imposed on Lakhmichand, Secretary of Gharikatta Congress Committee who was tried under the Defence of India Rules before the Additional District Magistrate on a charge of making an anti-war speech during the celebrations of the National Week. Lakhmichand was placed in "B" class.—A.P.

MORE ARRESTS OF SATYAGRAHIS.

LUCKNOW, June 7.

Nine Satyagrahis have been arrested at Aligarh yesterday for offering Satyagraha. A number of Satyagrahis were also sentenced. A report from Bareilly says that Lala Gopal Ram of Faridpur was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and fined Rs. 750. At Cawnpore yesterday fourteen Congressmen offered Satyagraha.—A P.

Deoli Hunger-Strike Called Off?

SIMLA, June 7.

Enquiries made by the "United Press" here indicate that the hunger-strike in the Deoli Detention Camp by some security prisoners has been called off.—United Press.

MADRAS ARRESTS.

MADRAS, June 7.

Four Satyagrahis who were arrested to-day for shouting anti-war slogans were sentenced by the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate to varying terms of R. I. ranging from two months' to ten weeks.—A. P.

CALCUTTA—Chaudhuri Khaliquz-Zaman, leader of the Muslim League Party in the U. P. Legislative Assembly, arrived here on Friday morning in connection with the Dacca riots enquiry.

SOCIETY WEDDING IN BOMBAY

The wedding of Mr. Haider, son of Mr. Ibrahimbhoy Fazal Joomabhoy Lalljee to Miss Amina, daughter of Mr. M. A. Nanjee took place on June 5 at 93 Warden Road Bombay, in the presence of a very distinguished gathering.

Haider Ibrahimbhoy F. J. Lalljee whose marriage to Miss Amina M.A. Nanjee took place at Warden Road on Thursday.

BILL TO AMEND INCOME-TAX ACT

SIMLA, June 7.

It is learned that a bill to amend the Income-Tax Act will figure on the agenda of the Autumn Session of the Central Legislative Assembly.

The bill is expected to remove certain difficulties, which have come to the notice as a result of the working of the Income-Tax Act.—A. P.

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICE

JULY 1941

New York : June 7.

Previous closing	13.23
To-day's opening	13.23
Difference	Nil.
To-day's closing	13.41
Difference	+18

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach July/August	Rs. 266
Broach April/May	Rs. 233

NEW YORK COTTON

New York : June 7.

New York cotton was somewhat active on stray enquiry but majority of operators held back awaiting Washington developments. Trading in July began at 13.23, i. e. unchanged from the last closing. Prices steadied on scattered trade and local support, which took up some hedging and liquidation with movements being very much restricted. Subsequently sudden activity developed on speculative buying and good outside support with July closing at 13.41.

The following are to-day's opening ranges in New York cotton :—

July (13.22/21) 13.23/23
October (13.35/33) 13.35/35
December (13.45/45) 13.48/47

LONDON COMMODITIES

London : June 7.

Castorseeds unquoted

Linseed Bombay Calcutta June/July (£18 9/16) Closed

Linseed La Plata July (£11 3/4) Closed

Groundnut Coromandal June/July (£17 1/4) Closed

JUTES

Dundee June (£49 nominal) Closed
Lightning June (£45 nominal) Closed

RUBBER

Spot (13 5/8d buyers) Closed
Forward October/December (13 5/8 buyers) Closed

LONDON METALS

Tin (£268 1/4 buyers, £268 1/2 sellers. Firm) Closed
Electrolytic Copper (£62) Closed
Lead (£25) Closed
Glasgow Iron No. 8 (131 sh.) Closed

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 6

T T London on :

New York	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
Madrid	40.50
Montreal	4.43/4.47
Berne	17.30/17.40
Stockholm	16.85/16.95

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 6

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£69 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£87 3/8
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£98 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£79 1/4
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£104 1/8
War loan 3 1/2 per cent	£103 3/8
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£112 1/2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£111 1/8
Chartered Bank of I A and China Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg)	£8 3/4
National Bank of India	£75 1/2
	£31 3/4

BORATED TALCUM POWDER
FOR
TOILET and NURSERY
Delicately scented and antiseptic

protects children from prickly heat and other skin affections.

Wonderfully refreshing after daily shave.

BENGAL CHEMICAL
CALCUTTA :: BOMBAY
Agents:
ORIENT DRUG AGENCY,
Princess Street, Bombay, 2.

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York : June 7.

Previous closing	4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.03 1/2

T T LONDON ON NEW YORK

London : June 7.

Previous closing	4 02 1/2 to 4 03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES

London : June 7.

London Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON GOLD

London : June 7.

London Gold (£8/8/0) Closed

LONDON SILVER

London : June 7.

Spot (23 3/8d) Closed
Forward (23 3/8d) Closed

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 31/32) 1-5 31/32
Paris on Bombay not quoted.
New York on Milan not quoted
New York on Bombay (30.33) 30.33
London on Shanghai (0-3 5/32 to 0-3 7/16) 0-3 5/32 to 0-3 15/32
London on Kobe (1-2 to 1-2 1/2) 1-2 to 1-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent.
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent.

BULLION AND SEEDS

London : June 7.

There was no trading during the night session.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Steady Tone

Calcutta : June 7.

The Stock Exchange ruled steady. Moderate business took place in Jutes, Cottons, Teas and Government Securities at fairly steady prices. Coals were unchanged. Speculative counters of market showed no material alterations.

Following are closing quotations :—

Govt. Securities : 3 1/2 per cent Govt. Paper 95/14, 3 per cent Loan 1963/65 95/2/6; 5 per cent Loan 1945/55 110; 3 per cent U P Bonds 1952 98; 3 per cent U P Loan 1961/66 94/7.

Banks : Reserve Bank 102/4.

Cottons : Benares Cotton and Silk 2/3/1; New Victoria ord 2/5.

Coals : Burrakur pref 144 ex-div, Equitable 34/4 s lot, South Karanpura 4/1.

Jutes : Adamjee 25/12 ct, Alliance 278, Birla 29/4 ex-div, Birla pref 129, Calcutta Jute 14/8 Craig 1/13, Empire 23/8, Hooghly 63, Howran 51/8 ex-div, Hukumchand pref 127, Kamarhatty 490, Nellimarla 8/10, Nuddea 57, Waverley 2/13.

Minings : Burma Corpn 4/7, Indian Copper 2.

Chemicals : Burma Line and Chemical 9/4.

Engineering Companies : Burn and Co ord 378, Hukumchand Steel 11/12, Hukumchand Steel Defd 2/5, Indian Iron 29/12, Steel Corporation 18/3, Pref 117 ex-div,

Insurance : Concord of India Insurance 9/4 prem.

Miscellaneous : B I Corpn ord 4/4, Pref 178 Dunlop Rubber second pref 115 s lot.

Papers : Bengal Paper 115 s lot, Orient 11/13, Shree Gopal 10/8, Titaghur prefd ord 5/10.

Rubbers : Parit Perak dol. 1.45 cts.

Sugars : Champaran 13/4, Raza 16/2.

Teas : Bishnauth 25/8, Chundycherra 64, Dauracherra 11/8 ex-div, Ethellari 11/8 c div, Hasimara 11 ex-div, Oodlabari 21/8.—A.P.

WEEKLY YARN MARKET REPORT

Bombay, June 4.

During the early part of the week the yarn market remained practically closed owing to communal disturbances in Bombay and no business of importance has taken place but during the latter part of the week market reopened owing to some easiness in the riot situation and prices were steadier due to firmness in prices of raw cotton and good demand and enquiries from Calcutta as well as Southern Indian markets. If prices of raw cotton continue to improve further and the present demand be maintained, there are good prospects of the prices advancing to an appreciable extent.

ENGLISH YARNS:—No business has been possible in this class of yarns due to the War.

JAPANESE & SHANGHAI YARNS:—On re-opening of the market, prices in the beginning were easier owing to recent large arrivals and stockholders were inclined to dispose of their holdings but later on there were buyers at the low level of prices and market assumed an improved tone. There are also good enquiries and demand from Punjab for staple fibre yarns and demand for re-export purpose in Mercerised yarns. This has caused the market to be very steady.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS:—In this class of yarns there were good enquiries and demand from the consuming centres but prices could not improve much owing to recent heavy arrivals and profit taking Sellers were predominant. Replacing costs of all class of Japanese and foreign yarns are much higher and if demand is maintained at this present rate, there is every possibility of prices being improved to a good extent. Undertone of the market is very healthy and on revival of full activities on the part of the Traders and consumers, prices are likely to improve

INDIAN YARNS:—On re-opening of the market prices were easier owing to disorganised state of business and consequent trading difficulties but during the latter part of the week, price of raw cotton was very firm and this has brought an improvement in the state of the market although prices of 20 1/2s Indian yarn are unchanged and maintained as those prevailing during the last week. If the present improvement in prices of raw cotton is continued and the present communal upheval subsides, it will naturally bring confidence among the operators resulting into their freer trading activity and business operations which will cause most likely the prices to show a very good improvement.

MONSOON SWEEPS OVER COUNTRY

Welcome Activity: Good Rainfall

POONA : June 7.

Monsoon has extended its sway practically over the whole of the country outside North-West India. It has been vigorous in Konkan and Assam, active in Deccan, Mysore and over a belt extending from East Punjab to East Central India and Chota Nagpur. Rainfall also occurred in a number of stations, Bengal, Bihar, North Madras Coast, Malabar, East Central Provinces, Berar and a few stations in Orissa, West Central India, West Central Provinces and South-East Madras.

Chief amounts of rainfall : Silchar 8 inches, Ratnagiri, Khandala, Mahableshwar 6 each; Cherrapunji 5, Bombay 4, Mymensingh 3, Dibrugarh, Marmagao, Mangalore 2 each; Tezpur, Shillong, Poona, Belgaum, Mercara 1 1/2 each; Gauhati, Narayanganj, Jubbulpore, Delhi, Miraj, Calicut 1 each; Ranchi, Hazaribagh, Agra, Jagdalpur, Ludhiana 3/4 each.

Forecast until 8th evening : Monsoon will be strong in Assam and Konkan and generally active over the rest of North-East India, in United Provinces, East and North Punjab, Central parts of the country, Deccan, East Gujarat.

Rainfall will also occur locally in West Gujarat, Mysore, Malabar, North Madras Coast and a few stations in South-West Punjab and Rajputana.

Heavy Rainfall Warning : There will be locally heavy rain along the Konkon Coast and in Assam during the next 48 hrs.—A.P.

All-India Weather

POONA : June 7.

The following table gives the details of the weather for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m. on Saturday, together with rainfall departure from normal since 1st June, 1941 :—

	Maximum	Minimum	Past 24 hrs.	Since June 1 Departure	from normal.
Chittagong	0	79	T	4.5	+0.4
Calcutta	97	83	T	2.9	+1.1
Cuttack	100	83	0	0.2	—0.5
Ranchi	95	69	0.8	1.0	+0.1
Patna	97	80	T	0.2	—0.5
Benares	96	76	0.1	2.7	+2.7
Allahabad	97	74	0.5	1.2	.....
Cawnpore	99	75	0.1	0.6	+0.3
Lucknow	94	76	0.0	0.7	+0.6
Agra	99	74	0.8	0.8	+0.7
Bareilly	91	74	0.0	3.4	+3.1
Delhi	85	72	1.0	2.9	+2.8
Ambala	88	76	0.0	2.9	+2.9
Lahore	98	82	0.0	0.0	—0.1
Rawalpindi	102	83	0.0	0.0	—0.2
Lyallpur	102	84	0.0	0.0	—0.1
Peshawar	107	84	0.0	0.0	—0.1
Rangoon	85	77	2.6	11.1	+7.6
Jubbulpore	97	74	0.9	1.7	+1.6
Nagpur	102	83	0.0	0.2	—1.0
Bombay	90	77	4.1	5.7	+3.5
Ratnagiri	82	74	6.3	9.8	+5.1
Ahmednagar	94	76	0.0	0.0	—1.2
Poona	86	72	1.4	1.9	+0.9
Sholapur	93	75	0.0	0.2	—1.1
Hyderabad Dn.	93	74	0.2	0.3	—0.7
Mysore	83	68	0.0	0.2	—0.8
Calicut	81	77	1.0	7.0	+0.4
Madras	100	82	0.1	0.7	+0.3
Simla	68	60	0.0	1.8	+0.2
Colombo	87	80	0.0	1.0	—1.6
Bhavnagar	105	81	0.0	0.0	—0.4
Jaipur	99	73	0.0	0.6	+0.5
Ajmer	97	82	0.0	0.0	—0.1
Rajkot	101	83	0.0	0.0	—0.1
Bhopal	100	81	0.0	0.1	.....
Akola	103	79	0.2	0.3	—0.4
Amraoti	101	80	0.0	0.1	—0.7
Indore	97	78	0.0	0.0	—0.5
Malegaon	98	74	0.1	0.4	—0.4
Mahableshwar	67	63	5.5	9.3	—7.2
Baroda	100	82	0.0	0.1	.....
Belgaum	73	70	1.4	2.0	+0.2
Cherrapunji	70	62	4.5	32.0	+1.6
Bijapur	86	70	T	0.0	—0.9
Ootacamund	65	63	0.0	1.5	—0.6
Gwalior	103	73	0.4	0.0	+0.4

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological observation during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 7th June, 1941 :—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. —.077 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 84.8 deg.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.0 deg.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs. 89.8 deg. (0.2 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs. 77.3 deg. (1.8 below normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 84 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W S W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 19 miles per hr.

Total movement of wind in 24 hrs. 230 mls.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hrs. 51 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hrs. 4.14 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 5.66 inches

Total rainfall during the year 5.73 inches.

Weather Remarks : Rain.

CYCLONE RELIEF WORK IN MALABAR

Committees Appointed To Alleviate Distress

MADRAS, June 7.

It is understood that the Government of Madras have, on the recommendation of the Collector of Malabar, sanctioned Rs. 5,000/- for affording immediate relief to those affected by the recent cyclone and floods in South Malabar.

The Collector has already provided from the Distress Relief Fund Rs. 1,200/- for relief work.

A Relief Committee has been appointed at Calicut under the auspices of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee for collecting donations and rendering help to the sufferers in the cyclone affected areas.

The Trichur Municipal Council has voted Rs. 10,000/- for the relief fund. A relief committee has also been appointed there to expedite relief work in the State.

The Mattancheri Municipal Council (Cochin) has sanctioned Rs. 5,000/- and also constituted a committee to aid relief operations.

The Ramakrishna Mission and various other social service and welfare associations have taken up the relief work in right earnest in the affected areas. Doles of rice are being distributed to the fisher folk and others rendered helpless. Efforts are also being made to rebuild their dwellings which were swept away in the cyclone. A large number of people are at present taking shelter in school buildings and other public places.

Swami Saswatananda, President of the Ramkrishna Mission, Madras, has issued a public appeal stressing the necessity for urgent help to the sufferers and contributions to the relief fund—A. P.

Mass Literacy Drive In Assam

SHILLONG, June 7.

The mass literacy drive launched by the Government of Assam is to be carried a stage further by the formation of study circles in villages, according to a press note issued by the Government. There will be 1,200 such study circles in the Assam Valley and 700 in the Surma Valley.

The formation of these study circles, supplemented by the provision of libraries in villages, will, it is expected, lead to sustained interest among the literates to assist in the furtherance of the campaign.—United Press.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, June 7

Fine White Java sugar per cut:—
Ready Bond Rs. 9-2-0
Shipment June Rs. 8-14-0 F B H
Indian sugars ready :—
Ready (ordinary) Rs. 14-2-0 to 14-10-0
Ready (large grain) Rs. 14-12-0 to 15-6-0
Tone :—Steady

Shipping News

EXPORTS

Bombay : June 7.

400 bales raw cotton Anderson Clayton and Co; 100 bales raw cotton J M Dave and Co; 100 bls raw cotton Kotak and Co; 152 bags cellery seeds D Abraham and Sons; 440 bags cummin seed D Abraham and Sons; 1340 bags castor seed T Khimji; 115 bags turmeric powder H Rawji and Co; 289 bags dry ginger H Rawji and Co; 155 bags cummin seed H Rawji and Co; 125 bags corriander seed H Rawji and Co; 130 bags rape seed H Rawji and Co; 72 bags squills (drugs) H rawji and Co; 400 bls raw cotton Gordhandas and Co; 200 bls cotton waste L O Vora; 10 bls raw wool Fakimahomed Janmahomed; 3425 bags castor seed The Cotton Agents Ltd 3000 tons manganese ore James Finlay and Co Ltd; 40 bags gum Mapani Bros; 25 bdls dry fish unsalted M Ladha; 32 bls raw wool Ebrahim Mavji and Co; 198 bags poppy seed S M Rajgor and Co; 6450 bags linseed Ralli Bros Ltd.

IMPORTS

Bombay : June 7.

400 cases brandy, 225 c/s whisky, 100 cases printing paper, 183 cases cnd goods, 150 c/s cnd fruits, 180 c/s cnd fish 1400 cases sardines and smacks, 212 cases plain wrapping paper, 100 ctns cnd mushrooms, 317 dms carbide of calcium, 166 bags betelnuts, 50 sacks stearic acid, 55 pcs J W squares, 1198 pcs J W scantlings, 579 pcs steel galvd plates, 1902 pcs steel black plates, 137 pcs steel bars 2055 bdls steel angles 57459 pcs and bdls teak wood, 3141 pkgs auto parts

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 7/6/1941

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 85.7 deg. F a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.80 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.59 inches.

For correction of ships instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

ON THE AIR

SUNDAY, JUNE 8.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)

7 30 a.m. Melodies from the Movies. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-25 Sound News. 8-40 News in Marathi. 8-50 News in Gujarati. 9-0 Tarane. 9-15 Mohammad Khan. 9 35 J. L. Ranade. 11-0 Amir Bai Karnataki. 11-30 News Play (Gujarati). 11-45 A I R Quartet. 11-55 Wamanrao. 12-5 p.m. Ashraf Khan. 12-25 Gun Gan 12-35 His Own Choice. 12-45 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 12-57 News in Hindustani 1-0 Padmavati Shaligram. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch Hour Music. 5-0 To morrow. 5-5 G S. Yellapurkar. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Amir Bai Karnataki. 6-0 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 J. L. Ranade. 6-40 A I R Sextet. 6-50 N. Ahmed. 7-5 Purushottam. 7-15 Gujarati Geets. 7-25 Local News and announcements. 7-30 Ashraf Khan 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the Day. 8-30 The Week in Sport. 9 0 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News Relay. 10-0 Evelyn Gedge. 10-15 Hertha Becker 10-30 The Busch Chamber Players.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s.)

7-30 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8 5 For All Tastes. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Mohammad Khan 8-55 Abdul Karim Khan. 9 0 to 10-0 As in Bombay 1. 11-0 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Abdul Karim Khan. 1-0 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical Interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1. 5-0 to 5-25 As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Navsariwala. 5-35 to 6-0 As in Bombay 1. 6-0 Bhajan. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s.)

7-30 to 7-55 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Padmavati Shaligram. 8-25 to 9-0 As in Bombay 1. 9 0 J. L. Ranade. 9-10 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 9-20 Chacha Ki Maut. 9-50 Amir Bai Karnataki. 10-10 Mohammad Khan 10-25 Padmavati Shaligram.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s.)

5-0 p.m. Purbi on the Violin. 5-10 N R. Shahane. 5-25 Zinda Hasan. 5-40 Zohra Jan of Ambala. 6-0 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Special Announcements 6-15 Ashiq Husain. 6-30 Hira Bai of Saharanpur. 6-45 Sham Ke Rag. 7 0 Do Geet 7-15 N. R. Shahane. 7-30 Zinda Hasan. 7-50 Next Week's Programmes. 8-0 How Mechanics are Trained in Indian Air Force. 7-15 For Villagers Only. 9-0 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News Relay. 9-45 Zinda Hasan. 10-0 Hira Bai of Saharanpur. 10-15 Ashiq Husain. 10-30 Zohra Jan of Ambala. 10-45 News in English

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s.)

5-0 p.m. Listeners' Requests. 5-45 News in Bengali. 5-50 Bhajan. 6-0 News in English. 6-6 Church Service. 7-20 Violin Recital. 7-40 Geeta Bose. 8 0 Sachin Dev Burman. 8-20 Akinchan Dutta. 8-30 Sachin Dev Burman. 8-40 Announcements in Bengali. 8 45 News in Bengali. 9-0 Inside Japan. 3. 9-15 Announcements in English. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News Relay. 10-0 In Commemoration of Robert Schumann.

Madras I—Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s.)

4-0 p.m. Shrimati M S. Devasena. 4-30 Tea Time Music. 5-0 Mulugu Sivananda Sastri. 5-45 Jantra Sammelanam. 6-0 News in English. 6-5 Guhudu. 6-30 Dokka Sri Ramamurty. 7-0 Lokavarta. 7-10 Shrimati Kanchanmala. 7-20 News in Telugu 7-35 News in Tamil. 7-50 Dokka Sri Ramamurty. 8-30 Shrimati T. V. Kumudini. 9-0 News Round Up. 9-15 Local News and Announcements. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News Relay. 9-45 Topical Talk. (Relayed from the B. B C). 10-0 Film Songs. 10-5 Piano Novelties. 10-20 Excerpts from "Crazy Days".

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bombay, June 7.

Steady conditions continued to prevail on the market to-day. Tata Deferreds opened at 1860 and advanced at one time to 1870 but finally stood at 1865. Tata Ordinaries opened at 360/8 and were done upto 363. Bombay Dyeings were better off at 1005. Simplexes showed a slight improvement to 114/8.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange, to-day :—

Tata Deferreds (1860) 1860 65 57/8 70 65

Tata Ordinaries (361) 360/8 61 60/8 62 61/8 63 62.

Tata Ordinary 362, Tata Deferred 1865, Indian Iron 29/12, Steel Corpn of Bengal 18/6, Bombay Dyeing 1005, Central India 277/8, Century 385, Gokak 296/4, Kohinoor 400, Simplex 114/8, Andhra Valley 1607/8, Tata Hydro 174/6, Tata Power 1562/8 Associated Cement 137/8, Belapur 200/10, Bombay Burma (Old) 465.

LONDON RUBBER

London, June 6

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb buyers 13 9/16

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Steels Improve: Textiles Steady

BOMBAY, June 7.

Though today's session was a short one, the turnover was fairly large, especially in Steel shares where offerings were light and well taken up. After a quiet opening, prices suffered a slight recession, but soon assumed an upward trend as buying became more pronounced. Textiles were steady while Tata Powers in the Miscellaneous Section advanced by about Rs. 30/- In spite of the scattered profitselling that appeared at the higher level the market closed firm with prices standing almost at the day's best level.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, June 7

Bombay Dyeing 1027 32 30 27
Century 401 5 1 2
Central India 289 90 88 89
Kohinoor 44 15 13/8 14
New Great 400 401 400
Simplex 115/12 116/8
Swadeshi 281 82 81 82
Associated Cement 139/8 4 39
Andhra 1607/8 XR
Tata Ord 132
Tata Hydro 178
Tata Power 1565 75 82 90
T Steel Defd 1882 92 86 97 95 97
T Steel Ord 364 65 64 66
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 151 50/12
Bellapur 205
B Steam 309
B Burma 480 78 72 78 81

TEXTILE

Bombay, June 7

100	Ahm. Advance ...	265	0
250	BOMBAY DYEING	1027	8
100	CENTURY	402	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	289	0
100	COLABA	168	0
100	Cooria	101	0
250	David	37	8
250	Dawn	322	8
1	E. D. Sassoon Def.	1 6	6
100	FINLAY	180	0
100	GOKAK	201	0
1000	Hindustan ...	2190	0
100	Indore	75	0
100	Khatau ...	143	12
100	KOHINOOR	414	0
250	LAXMI X. D.	480	0
100	MORARJI	220	0
250	Model	84	0
50	MYSORE	110	0
200	NEW GREAT	400	0
100	Oosmanshanhi	60	0
100	Phoenix	280	0
25	Sassoon Silk	84	0
1000	Sholapur	2825	0
50	SIMPLEX	116	8
100	SWADESHI	282	0
100	SWAN	178	0
500	Vishnu	1232	8
1000	Western ...	1150	0

BANKS

50-100	BARODA	107	72
25-50	CENTRAL	45	4
500	IMPERIAL	1557	8
125-500	Imp. Contrys.	382	8
50-100	India	142	4
100	RESERVE BANK	104	4
5	UNION	6 8	0

CEMENTS

100	ASSOCIATED	139	0

INSURANCE

100	Empire	662	8
15-100	JUPITER	13	8
20	Mercantile	62	8
15-75	NEW INDIA	44	0
200	Oriental	4200	0
10-50	Vulcan	8 9	6

ELECTRIC

100	AHM. OLD	172	8
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY X R	16077	8
10	AJMER	12	3
50	BOMBAY TRAM	132	8
100	Bombay Suburban	182	8
10	Broach	13	2
100	Karachi ...	215	4
100	Poona	213	2
100	Surat	175	0
100	TATA HYDRO	178	0
1000	TAA POWER	1590	0

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	886	4
100	C. Province ...	104	8
100	Dhond Baramati	104	4
100	Gujarat	100	4
100	Mandra Bhon	104	0
100	Pachora Jamner	63	8
100	Sara Sirajgunj	103	0
500	Tapti Valley ...	645	0

MININGS

9	Burma Corporation	4	7
2sh.	Indian Copper	2 0	0
10	Indian Iron and Steel	29	12
10	SHIVRAJPUR	28	8
30	TATA STEEL DEF	1897	8
75	TATA STEEL ORD	366	0
10	Steel Corporation	18	6

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	560	0
10	Air Services	8	8
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	205	0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	595	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	309	0
125	B. Burma	481	4
50	B. Burma Cont.	170	10
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3 6	9
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	86	0
100	IND. BLEACHING X.D. ...	128	0
50	Ind. Invest. Trust	43	12
100	Indian Radio Def.	527	8
100	Indian Radio Ord.	523	12
100	Port Canning	88	0
30	PREMIER CON.	93	0
15	SCINDIA	19	10
25	Tata Oil	41	8
100	Wimco	189	8

PREFERENCE

7	p.c Andhra Valley	1540	0
6	p.c Bombay Steam	313	12
7	p.c Bom. Tram (T.F.)	75	12
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	630	0
6 1/4	p.c Prem Const 1st ...	116	0
6	1/4 p.c. Prem Const 2nd	108	8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	156	14
7	1/2 p.c Tata Power	1580	0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	212	8
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	150	12
7	p c Vishnu	753	12

DEBENTURES

3	3/4 p.c Andhra Valley ...	101	4
6	p c Andhra Valley ...	101	4
4	p.c. Andhra Valley Deb.	105	0
4	p c Bom Telephone ..	51	8
5	p.c. Sholapur	70	12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 7

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 97/9
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 95/15
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 100/7
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 99/14
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 102-10
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 108/15
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 104 4
3 per cent War Bonds 101/12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 112/10

TAX FREE LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 111
4 per cent 1963/65 Mysore 115
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 127

CORPURATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 108
4 per cent M Deb 1974 107/12
5 per cent M Deb 1959 115-0
6 per cent M Deb 1954 127
6 per cent K P T 1956 127

Tone: Firm.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, June 7

LONDON

Banks buying 90 days/St. 1/6 7/32 two months.
Banks buying 90 days/St. 1/6 1/4 three months.
Banks buying 90 days/St. 1/6 9/32 four months.

B. C. RATES :

T T 1/5 29/32; D D 1/5 29/32
Banks selling T T 1/5 15/16; D D 1/5 15/16
Banks buying T T 1/6d; D D 1/6 3/32

NEW YORK—

Ex-rates Dol 4.02 1/2 3 1/2
Banks selling T T Rs 333 1/4; D D Rs 333 1/4
Banks buying T T Rs 330; D D Rs. 328 1/2

MONTREAL—

Ex-rates Dol 4.43/47
Banks selling T T Rs 303; D D Rs. 304
Banks buying T T Rs. 297 3/4; D D Rs. 296 1/4

JAVA—

Ex-rates Gld 7.58/62
Banks selling T T Gld 55 3/4; D. D. Gld 56
Banks buying T T Gld 57 1/2; D D Gld 57 1/2

JAPAN—

Ex-rates Sh 1/2 1/2
Bank's selling T T Rs. 81 1/2; D D Rs. 81 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs 77 1/4

BERNE—

Ex-rates Fcs 17.30/40
Banks selling T T Fcs 136 3/4
Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2

STOCKHOLM—

Ex-rates K 16.85/95
Banks selling T T K 123; D D K 123
Banks buying T T K 128; D D K 128

SINGAPORE—

Ex-rates Sh 2/4 5/32 7/32
Bank's selling T T Rs. 20; D D Rs. 19
Banks buying T T Rs 155; D D Rs. 155

HONGKONG—

Ex rates Sh 1/3 1/32
Banks selling T T Rs. 85 1/4; D D 84 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs. 81 1/2; D D Rs. 81

SHANGHAI—

Ex-rates Sh 0/3 7/16
Banks selling T T Rs. 20; D D Rs. 19
Banks buying T T Rs. 17; D D Rs. 17

MEXICO—

Ex rates Pes 19.5 21.5
Banks selling T T Rs. 67.27; D D Rs. 66.27
Banks buying T T Rs 65.04; D D Rs. 62.04

LISBON—

Ex-rates Esc 99.80 100.20
Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nom. D D Esc 7.35 nom.
Banks buying T T Esc 7.55; D D Esc 7.55

NEW YORK—

Ex-rates Dol. 4.03 1/2

JAPAN—

Banks buying 60 days 76 1/2
Tone of Sterling Exchange :—Steady.
Gold £8/8/0 Ready
New York Silver 34 3/4
London Silver 23 3/8 Ready; 23 3/8 Forward
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money :- Call 1/4 per cent.
1 to 3 months 1/2 per cent.
6 months 3/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market :—Easy.

BOMBAY COTTON

Prices React After Early Advance

BOMBAY, June 7.

The cotton market to-day opened with a quiet tone. But sentiment was soon influenced towards the bullish side by the higher American advices and the firmness of the local share market. Bull operators appeared on the buying side while offerings were limited. The rate for Broach July|Aug. contract opened a quarter rupee higher at Rs. 263/8 and after temporarily falling back to Rs. 263 - worked up steadily to Rs. 266 on active buying by bull operators Around this level however there was a halt on the part of buyers Later some of the recent buyers came out to realise profits A sagging tendency developed. Gradually Broach July|Aug: fell back to Rs. 263|- and hovered around this level for sometime. Later another bout of selling appeared depressing the rate to Rs. 262|8.

Broach April|May 1942 contract which opened Rs. 1|4 higher at Rs. 231|- improved to Rs. 231|4 but later fell back to Rs 230|8 along with the decline in Broach July|Aug: contract.

On covering of a profit-taking nature the rates for Broach July/Aug. and April/May recovered to Rs. 263/4 and Rs. 230-4. But Calcutta interests appeared on the selling side. The rates fell down to Rs. 261/4 and Rs. 229/4 respectively. Scattered covering appeared with the market closing as under:—

Broach	July/Aug:	Rs.	262 12	0
"	April/May	Rs.	229 12	0
Oomra	July	Rs.	181 4	0
"	Dec./Jan.	Rs	184 12	0
Bengal	July	Rs.	141 8	0
"	Dec./ Jan.	Rs.	146 0	0

GOLD AND SILVER

BULLION MARKET

Bombay, June 7.

Silver 1st Settlement to-day opened lower at Rs. 62/7/6 and after recovering to Rs. 62/8 soon declined to Rs. 62/6 on selling of a general character. The easier trend in Gold and cotton had a depressing influence. At the low level however selling pressure subsided to some extent and the market ruled quite with the rate hovering around Rs. 62/7.

Gold 1st Settlement opened at Rs. 42/4/3 and later receded by an anna to Rs. 42/3/6 on selling by general interests Demand was slow However at the decline sellers were reluctant to go forward with their activity. Hence small movements were witnessed thereafter. Later the rate recovered to the opening level and thereafter ruled quiet.

Closing Rates at 2-30 P.M

SILVER

	Rs	a.	p.
Silver Ready	62	9	0
Silver 1st Sett	62	7	0
Silver 2nd Sett.	62	5	0

GOLD

	Rs.	a.	p.
Gold Ready	42	4	3
Gold 1st Sett.	42	4	3
Gold 2nd Sett.	42	4	1½

LONDON SILVER

London, June 6

Spot	23 3/8
Forward	23 3/8

LONDON GOLD

London, June 6

Gold Bars Fine per oz £8 8-0

LINSEED AND WHEAT:

Bombay, June 7.

Linseed September contract opened at Rs. 5/10/6 a quarter anna under the last close and moved between Rs. 5/10/9 and Rs. 5/10/6 under the influence of small orders. Wheat September contract after opening unchanged at Rs 4/4/6 declined to Rs 4/4. Linseed declined by about half an anna and closed at Rs. 5/10/0. Wheat Sept. closed at Rs. 4-4-0

LONDON SEEDS

London, June 6

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe June/July quoted	20/6
Wheat Barletta Russo June/July quoted	20/6
Wheat South Australian June/July quoted	20/6

Indiscipline In Tennis

Ghaus Mahomed Adds Insult To Injury

By J. C. MAITRA

A few days ago there was an announcement in the press that three of the six players concerned in the break-up of the Bihar Tennis Championship Tournament last season had apologised to the Tournament Committee and to Mr. P. R. Das, President of the A.I.L.T.A., their host. In consequence of which the Inquiry Committee appointed by the All-India Association had urged the withdrawal of the ban against them. The three players were Iftikar Ahmed, Ghaus Mahomed and Anwar Hussain. Before the tennis world could think that the unsavoury episode of Patna was closed so far as these players were concerned there followed another statement from Lucknow that Ghaus and Anwar had stoutly refused to apologise to Mr. Das!

INQUIRY COMMITTEE'S PREDICAMENT

The members of the Inquiry Committee have undoubtedly been placed in a sorry predicament by this recantation. Evidently they were under the impression that the Lucknow players had apologised to Mr. Das as Iftikhar had done. In any case, they must have had sufficient ground to believe it before they issued their statement. Otherwise how could they make it public? It seems to me that other forces have been at work which have compelled these players to recant. Whatever it might be, the fact remains that Ghaus Mahomed and Anwar Hussain have not yet repented for their unsporting conduct. They seem to feel that they are the aggrieved parties as far as Mr. Das is concerned and as such an apology is due to them!

TOTAL OSTRACISM

I have no desire to recall the most unedifying incidents at Patna which led to the suspension of six of the leading players in the country. Suffice it to say that they are a big blot to Indian sportsmanship and every one concerned should be greatly ashamed of them. There are many people who were so much disgusted with the whole affair that they would not insist on any apology from the culprits but leave them severely alone. That would have brought them promptly to their senses, they said. And they would have apologised of their own accord. Because without participation in any tournament they would have felt the pinch straightaway.

CHANGING TIMES

Perhaps there is some strength in this argument. Unfortunately there is no law under the A.I.L.T.A. Code which would have brought suspension on the players forthwith for any length of time. During the last twenty years of its existence it had no occasion to do so. All those who participated in it did so for the love of the game. Times are changing now—even in a conservative country like India. There are other factors which control the players and the game. In the old days players had to shoulder all his expenses for participating in various tournaments. Nowadays they demand second class—and even first class—travelling and other expenses for doing so. Sometimes the Tournament Committees find their bills or demands too exorbitant to meet!

STRICTER CONTROL

In fact the present day star players are being pampered beyond measure which have led them to believe that they could do what they liked. The time has definitely come when this should be stopped with a heavy hand. I understand the A.I.L.T.A. is going to incorporate a rule that any player who is found guilty of misconduct should be suspended for a period according to the nature and gravity of his offence. But that I am afraid will not fully serve the purpose. It is very unlikely that the Patna episode will be repeated in the future. Both the Tournament Committees and the players will see to that. The root cause will however remain.

ROOT CAUSE

It will be remembered that the trouble arose out of the feeling that S. L. R. Sawhney was being entertained as a gentleman player and the others were treated as professionals. From all the evidence that has been placed before us, we do not find the slightest reason for this feeling of discrimination and humiliation. It was perhaps due to the guilty conscience of the players. I believe that if these players were paid their expenses in cash instead of being treated royally, they would not have fallen a prey to these imaginary insults. They would have stayed as best as they could or desired—they do so everywhere—and would have left Patna without any cause for complaint.

PROFESSIONALS' LOT

Therein lies the remedy for the future. Players should be distinctly marked down as amateurs and professionals. Let those who can afford to pursue the game for the love of it do so. But those who cannot and wish to make a living out of it should freely do so. I do not see anything humiliating or wrong in this. As a matter of fact this will help to improve the standard of our game immensely, as it has done elsewhere. Unfortunately the International rules are very stringent against professionalism. Professional players are prohibited from participating in any tournament in which amateurs play. They are shunned almost like the plague in Open Competitions.

REMOVAL OF RESTRICTION

Professional players may masquerade under the cloak of amateurs and infringe almost all the rules of amateurism. But they go unpunished especially if they are top-rankers with a power to draw big gates. This has vitiated the tennis atmosphere in Europe and America a good deal. For several years past there has been a persistent demand for the due recognition of the professionals. The latter claim the right to participate in Open Competitions along with amateurs, just as they do in cricket and football in England and other countries. Let there be open tournaments for amateurs only they say. But let there also be competitions in which both can measure their strength in a free and unrestricted manner.

HEALTHY SOLUTION.

This will not in any way hamper the progress of amateur tennis. On the other hand we shall have many devotees who will devote all their time and energy for the improvement of the game. The standard of our game will thus rise at a fast pace. There will be no need for Tildens and Cochets of the future to leave the ranks of amateurs and raise touring parties of professional players on their own initiative. Nor will there be calls for Suzanne Lengleus, Dorothy Rounds and Alice Marbles to join such troops. The national and international associations would then organise competitions which would be open to all. And the professional players would receive a share of the gate-charges as fixed by these bodies.

SHAMATEURS WILL DISAPPEAR.

Not very long ago. I had a casual discussion on the subject with Sir John Beaumont, President of the Bombay Provincial Lawn Tennis Association. He was definitely of the opinion that professionalism should be recognised by the International Federation and professional players should be permitted to play in mixed tournaments with amateurs. Then there will be a healthy competition between amateurs and professionals. Then the class of present-day shamateurs will disappear for the good of every body—even the shamamatuers themselves. Many a prominent player both in India and outside have been advocating this very desirable change. Let us hope that after the present war this will be done.

MR. DAS'S DUTY.

At the moment I do not see how the ban against Ghaus Mahomed and Anwar Hussain can be lifted. All the provincial associations have unanimously desired that these players should apologise to Mr. Das. Instead of doing so, they have impudently stated that they would never yield under any circumstances. It is suggested in some quarters that Mr. Das in his own goodness may waive this condition and allow these players to be reinstated. I am frankly of the opinion that it would be very wrong on his part more so, because he is the President of the A. I. L. T. A. It will give an impression to these hot-heads that they had compelled him to do so. This will throw discipline to the winds.

WILL THEY ANSWER?

It is the general opinion that Ghaus Mahomed and Anwar Hussain should be allowed to stew in their own juice just as Yudhistir Singh, Y. R. Savur and Sohanlal have preferred to do by their own choice. When they realise the grievous injury they have done to Indian Tennis by insulting Mr. Das, they should be shown mercy. One should like to know from these players how they and other prominent players can be helped to participate in the various tournaments in India and abroad if generous sportsmen like Mr. Das do not render financial assistance. Was it not due to the munificence of Mr. Das that some of these players received free coaching from that French expert, Estrebean, about three years ago? Was it not due to the generosity of the present Gaekwar of Baroda that these players were enabled to participate in the Davis Cup and Wimbledon Tournaments in 1939?

INTEREST OF INDIAN TENNIS

Who will offer such help in the future if they are paid back by insults instead of generosity. Probably these players do not look at their misdemeanour in this light Do they think that tennis in India has become so popular that it can meet all its demands from its own income? Then they are living in a fool's paradise. I know it for a fact that most of the Tournament Committees cannot balance their budgets if they have to invite some of the leading players of the country. It is high time these players realised this. They must know that the interest of Indian tennis as a whole is much more important and valuable than their personal whims and idiosyncrasies.

ART WITHOUT AIM

(Continued From Page 9)

"Times of India" in his officious defence of "Sound News" which appeared in his column on May 27 must be strongly resented. By whom is he authorised to say "when news plays of equal merit are written in Hindustan they will be accepted"?

"Pan" exhibits his ignorance of Indian literary and dramatic art world when he says: "..... but can Mr. Talyarkhan produce playwrights capable of turning out an endless flow or original Hindustani news plays as good as these?" Yes, there are several Indian playwrights who can produce out of pure Indian material, any number of original news plays which will be far superior to the translations of the current news plays and on which "Pan" will hardly find him qualified to comment.

Messrs. Talyarkhan and Karaka, in their articles in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 24th and 29th May respectively, have rightly urged for intensification of propaganda. The art of propaganda should be executed only by Indians, for Indians and in the languages intelligible to Indians. The radio-authorities should select dramatists and players "who will not make bones of India's dead dramatists rattle in their graves" and who do not irritate the hypersensitive ears of the radio-critics of the Anglo-Indian journals.

Catching Two Birds

The venture of some film-chiefs of Bengal who have formed "City Theatres Limited" deserves emulation by the film-chiefs of Bombay provided it is prompted by a genuine desire to rescue theatrical art from extinction but not by the lure of monopolising the resources of the entertainment-industry. Conflict of the interests of the stage and the screen cannot be avoided when one party happens to catch two birds in one hand at a time. Time alone will judge the motives of "City Theatres Limited." The film-industrialists, if they care for art and culture of India, should not jostle the stage out of its legitimate place in the cultural life of the country.

Stamp Collectors' Corner

The complete set of nine values comprising Belgium's 'Winter Help" semi-postal series, has been released. Bearing the anti-tuberculosis cross, the stamps apparently will serve a double purpose and raise funds for two causes. The adhesives are devoted to the coats-of-arms of Belgian cities, and each stamp carries inscriptions in two languages, French and Flemish. Values, colours and cities honoured are: 10 centimes plus 5c, gray-green, green, red, orange—Mons (Bergen); 30c plus 5c, green, red, yellow and black—Ghent (Gent, Gand); 40c plus 10c, brown, red and blue—Arel (Arlon); 50c plus 10c, violet, red, black and yellow—Bruges; 75c plus 15c, purple, red orange and black—Namur; 1Fr. plus 25c, orange, red and green—Hasselt; 1.75Fr plus 50c, blue, red, yellow and back—Brussels; 2.50Fr. plus 2.50 Fr—olive and red—Antwerp; 5Fr plus 5Fr—red-violet, red and yellow—Liege.

PAN-AMERICAN POSTER STAMPS

A most attractive series of poster stamps has been prepared by the Pan-American union under the general title "Know the Americas'. They are printed in a sheet of 24 different stamps, and issued with an album for mounting. The stamps are produced in colourful four colour off-set process and present scenes from all of the Western Hemisphere Republics, many of which are directly reflected on postal issues. The Mexican poster stamp, for instance, shows the ruins of Chicken Itza which appeared on the Yucatan postals of 1924. The album gives a short description of the scene depicted on the poster and thus the design of the postage stamp acquires a new significance. The album also ontains considerable material of interest to collectors, especially those concerned with Latin American stamps.

The front cover is designed with a colourful display of the massed flags of the Republics, and the back cover presents a Pan American map, showing the location of capital cities and the subjects depicted on the posters.

The poster stamp unit, consisting of twenty-four stamps and the album, may be obtained from the Pan-American Union for 15c each. In lots of 20 or more the price is reduced to 10c. for each unit. It is requested that you do not remit in postage stamp.

FRENCH REVISIONS

Several items have appeared from France in the form of provisional stamps created by overprinting new values on postage paper of the former French Republic.

The "Miners" type of 1938 is one item so affected, with the 2.15Fr overprinted "1F" in red.

Of the "Ceres" series the 1.25Fr dark blue has been overprinted "1F", and the 2.25Fr has also received the "1F" surcharge.

Also re-valued are the 35c of the Sower design, surcharged "30c", the 55c violet of the Peace design, now converted to a "50c", and the 60c blue of the Peace type, which also become a "50c". Overprinting in all cases is in red.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

Acute or Chronic Whatever extensive and however longstanding cured radically and permanently in four weeks Complete satisfaction guaranteed Particulars on request.

KAMALA WORKS
(B/1), Panchpota, Bengal

"Winter Help" For Belgium

(By Muriel Nissen)

ROUMANIAN PORTRAITS

Two semi-postal stamps have been issued from Rumania, each with the portrait of a Rumanian patriot. The 7 lei plus 7L red-brown bears the likeness of Vasile Marin, and the 15L plus 15L steel-blue pictures Ion Mota.

An air mail set of four stamps is to be released from the Philippines in the following values: 8 centavos, 20c, 60c and 1 peso.

MANY CHANGES FROM CHINA

Several alterations have been reported on Chinese postage paper, most of them having to do with changes in perforations or watermarks in re-printings. The entire series of 1932-34 has been released on paper water-marked with Chinese characters, and perforated thirteen instead of fourteen.

Similar changes have been made on air mail stamps, with some values of the 1932-37 issue affected. These releases have also been made on paper with Chinese character watermarks, and the following denominations make up the new set: 15 cents gray-green, 25c. organge, 30c red-orange, 50c brown and 5.00 dollars brown-carmine.

It is also reported that thirteen values in the Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen design have been overprinted "Sinkiang" in Chinese characters for use there.

DUTCH COLONIAL STAMPS

Stamps of the Dutch colonies were printed in Holland prior to the Nazi invasion of that country, and the work is now being done in Batavia, Netherlands—Indies (philately's Dutch East Indies). Batavia will also supply stamps to the two other colonies Surinam (Dutch Guiana and Curacao. First of these local printings to appear is a 10 cent. stamp in red-orange with a portrait of Queen Wilhelmina. This is the same design that appeared on the last Netherlands' issue, released in 1940. Other values will appear from Batavia in this design as required.

"DAY OF THE STAMP"

A 6pfg. plus 24pfg. stamp in green has been released from Germany to commemorate the "Day of the Stamp'.', observed on January 12th. The design pictures a position blowing a post-horn, with a globe serving as background. The inscription reads: "Tag der Brisfmarke 1941, Deutsches Reich".

DOMINICAN STAMPS ANNOUNCED

The Dominican Republic announces the forthcoming release of a five value set devoted to views of San Cristobal, the city where former President Trujillo was born. Values and colours will be: 3 cent-avos violet 7c blue, 10c yellow, 20c sepia and 50c lilac.

Also announced from Dominica are several items to be added to the current postage series. These will be a 10c special delivery stamp, a 10c airmail item and three values for ordinary postage namely 1c 2c and 3c.

FOR DANISH RED CROSS

The Danish Red Cross stamp issued in 1939 with the portrait of Queen Alexandrine has been reissued with a new value to serve as the current Red Cross item. The new value is 5 ore plus 3 ore and the stamp is printed in red.

BRIEF NOTES

Another provisional item has appeared from Venezuela, the basic stamp being the 25 centavos blue showing Simon Bolivar on horseback. The overprint reads: "Habilitado-1941-vale-BS. 0.20" (authorized 1941, value 20 centimos).

In the portrait of King Gustav design, Sweden has added two new values, 5 ore green and 35 ore violet.

Added to the current postage series of the Perak issue of the Straits Settlements is a 5 dollars stamp in red and green on green paper, picturing the Sultan Iskander.

A 6 milliemes gray-green stamp has been added to Egypt's current postage series in the King Farouk design.

STAMP TEASERS

1. A cluster of strawberries appears on what stamp?
2. Where is Tequendama Falls, and what stamp carries a view of it?
3. What postage paper honours Louis Brion?
4. A monument to child heroes is pictured on what adhesive?
5. On what stamp is a native woman shown preparing cassava.

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S QUIZ

1. Bonilla Theatre may be seen on a 1915 stamp of Honduras.
2. A Russian adhesive of 1933 pictures an Arctic ice-breaker.
3. A 1936 stamp of Spain pictures Don Quixote and Sancho Panza flying on a wooden horse.
4. Old and new methods of gold mining may be compared on a 1940 stamp of New Zealand.
5. A view of Salt Springs appears on a stamp of the Philippines issued in 1935.

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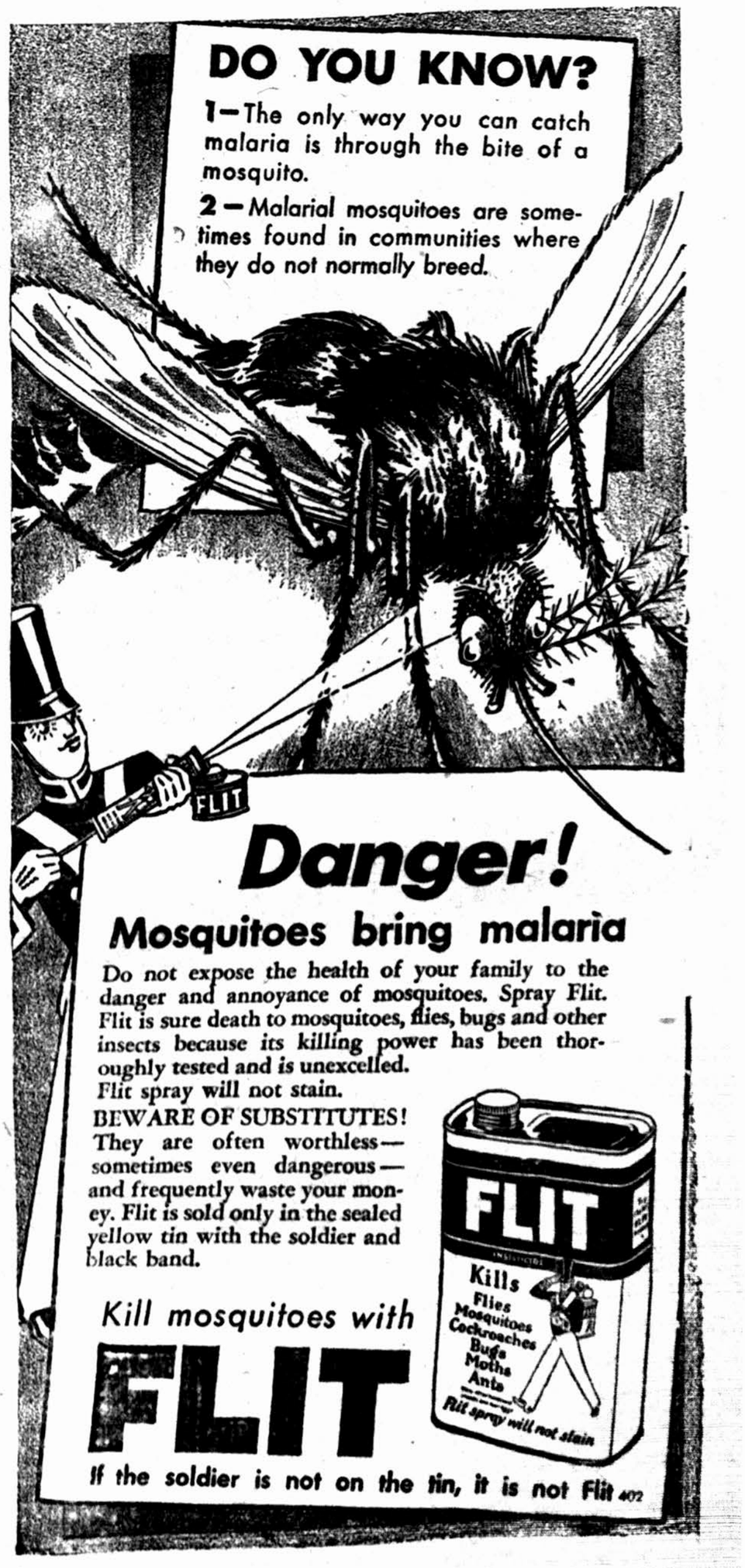

DO YOU KNOW?
1—The only way you can catch malaria is through the bite of a mosquito.
2—Malarial mosquitoes are sometimes found in communities where they do not normally breed.
FLIT
Danger!
Mosquitoes bring malaria
Do not expose the health of your family to the danger and annoyance of mosquitoes. Spray Flit. Flit is sure death to mosquitoes, flies, bugs and other insects because its killing power has been thoroughly tested and is unexcelled.
Flit spray will not stain.
BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES! They are often worthless—sometimes even dangerous—and frequently waste your money. Flit is sold only in the sealed yellow tin with the soldier and black band.
Kill mosquitoes with
FLIT
FLIT
Kills
Flies
Mosquitoes
Cockroaches
Bugs
Moths
Ants
Flit spray will not stain
If the soldier is not on the tin, it is not Flit 402

Sole Distributors:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta.

A Page For Women

And The Bird Is On The Wing

By REGINE

Dear Regine:

I am a woman of forty and on holiday. I have met a young man who is at least ten years younger than myself and have had a marvelous time as his guest. He has fallen in love with me and I with him. But I realize it is only something for a week-end, and can have no reality. For I would never marry a man so many years younger than myself. He wants to know my age, guessing it at thirty-one. Should I tell him... or should I maintain my air of secrecy until he leaves... and I just have a portfolio of memories?

CIRCE.

Several years ago a man wrote a play and called it, "The Fires of Spring". He took his title from the Rubaiyat verse...

"Come fill the cup and in the fires of spring,
Your winter garment of repentance fling,
The bird of time has but a little way to flutter
And the bird is on the wing."

The story of the play was about a woman who retained her youth marvellously UNTIL she fell in love with a man, much younger than herself. While she maintained her mysteriousness, her charm was in the ascendant. But when she yielded to the youth, everything that was fresh and lovely left her... and she became a miserable old hag.

Forty is not old; in fact it is young. But only by comparison. A man of thirty is entitled to a girl of twenty-five, one who will bear him children and mature together with him. A woman of forty, regardless of how beautiful or young she seems, has a background and a history that in time will separate her from the man of thirty.

PLAGE OF FANTASY.

You are quite right to feel qualms about this romance. I should take as much delight as I could out of the situation, but keep it on a plane of fantasy... so that he will be charmed by it and be reluctant to pull it down to reality. Only in this way can you retain the illusion for yourself and leave him with charming remembrances.

Most people try to clutch at life too much. They haven't the faculty for taking, savoring, drinking and then letting go. It is the capacity for letting go that actually keeps people young... but it is a lesson few have learned.

In "Lost Horizons", the people who live at Shanghai-La dwell on nothing but the beautiful things of life. Therefore everything that eddies through their thoughts is fraught with beauty. No wonder they live far beyond their years.

If you were planning to make a marriage, you were foolish to begin with a young man who was not eligible for you. But if you wanted just to have a beautiful time... I don't think you have actually lost anything. For adventure is the stuff of life... all nature teams with it and thrives on it.

BACK TO REALITY.

Tell your young friend that at best you can be nothing to him except "a ghost in marble of a girl he knew... who might have loved him in a day or two." And if he presses you for something more tangible in the way of explanation.. tell him it is something that will not make him happier to know... only sadder. And since circumstances are such that you must part anyway... you do not want to leave any ashes in his mouth.

You will suffer a little while yourself, Circe. But women who play with fire must expect to be burned. Besides, beautiful and adventurous women must know that adventure never can retain its glamour. For even the Arctic explorer must come home to Virginia... and those, who probe the Tropics, back to automobiles and street cars. And you, my dear... back to reality... and to your age.

REVERIE

(Continued from Page 8)

there is no ugliness, no sorrow, no cruelty, no sin, no regret, no disappointment of any kind. That would be eternal bliss...

"Gopu, Gopu" Sreenivas was calling.

"Hullo"

"What are you thinking about"

"Well... nothing in particular"

"Come along, let us have a spot of coffee".

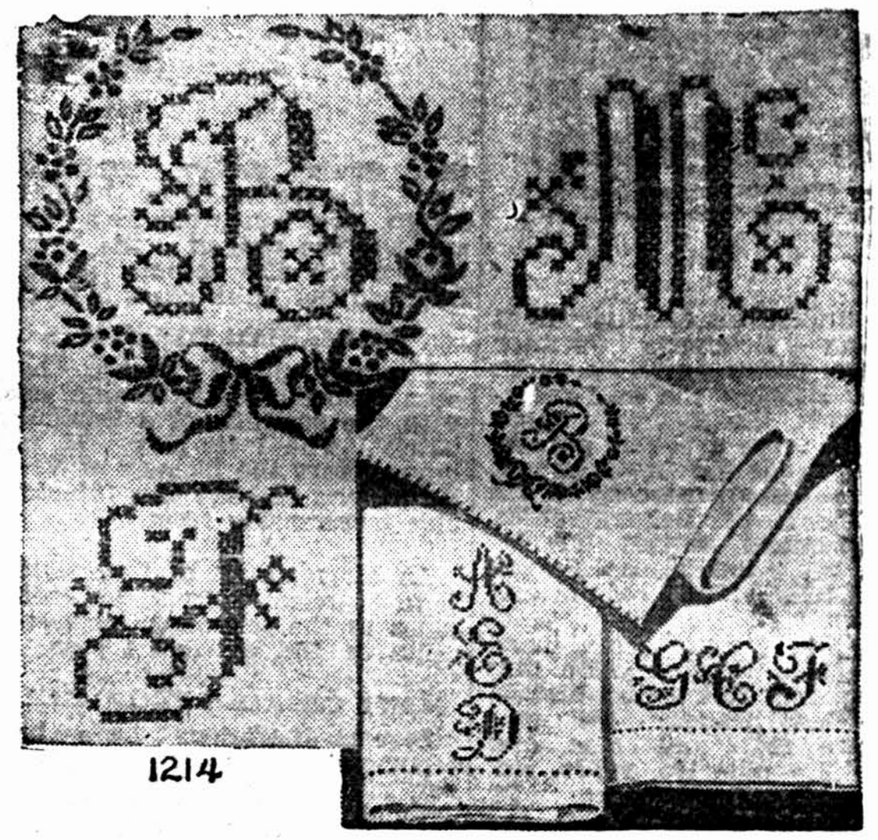
Over a cup of coffee Gopal quickly decided on his plan of action. Sreenivas was not equal to the eloquence of his friend. More than his eloquence, his friendship was proof against attack. After a little tame fencing Sreenivas succumbed. His consent was soon obtained. Gopal did not believe in leaving things half done. He scribbled a card to Mr. Sankarappa and posted it at a passing station. He stood at the door gulping large breaths of air.

"You must give me a grand treat boy" he beamed.

"Okay..." shouted Sreenivas above the rumble of the wheels.

But Gopal did not hear. He was looking out of the window, gazing pensively at the rich green of gardens stretching endlessly and a glorious bank of thin clouds glowing blood-red in the rays of the setting sun.

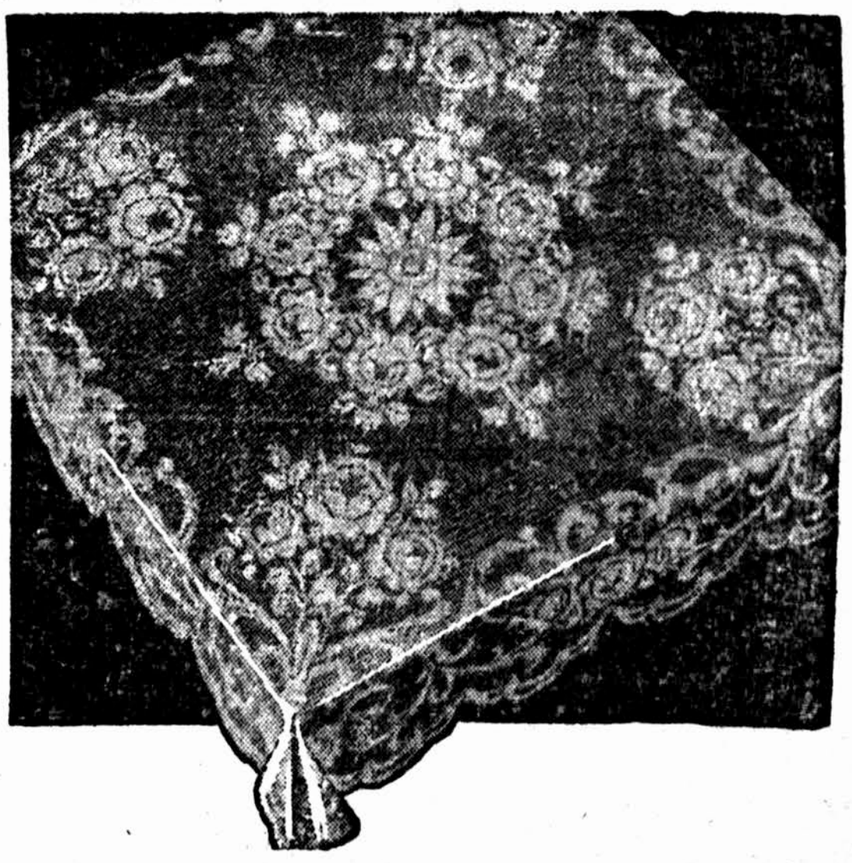
CROSS STITCH INITIALS FOR LINENS



THE outstanding addition to linens is embroidered initials or monograms. The bride-to-be will be delighted to have monogrammed linens. With this set you can form any monogram. The decorative wreaths may be used around the initials and embroidered in contrasting colours. These letters look lovely on apparel, such as dresses, blouses and lingerie.

(Copyright)

TABLE PIECE IN ROSE FILET



OUR filet crochet designs, our readers say, are expertly made with outstanding patterns. Although this luncheon cloth measures 56 inches square when using size 20 cotton, you can obtain sizes smaller and larger by using heavier or finer cotton.

(Copyright)

What every woman wants
A smooth, unblemished face, with skin as soft and beautiful as the skin on her body... this is every woman's dream. Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Vanishing Cream makes that dream come true by protecting the face from the ravages of sun, wind, rain, and dust, just as clothing safeguards the body. This wonderful cream also hides tiny skin blemishes, and makes powder and rouge go on smoother and stay fresh longer. For DEEP-PORE CLEANSING use Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Cold Cream.
D103
DAGGETT & RAMSDELL
Perfect
VANISHING CREAM
DAGGETT & RAMSDELL
BEAUTY CREAMS AND LOTIONS

"Tit-Bits, please!"

(Photo by N. Limaye).

Children's Own Corner

CONDUCTED BY

Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association

FOR NEW MEMBERS

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment form of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, immediately.

NAME IN FULL.....

ADDRESS.....

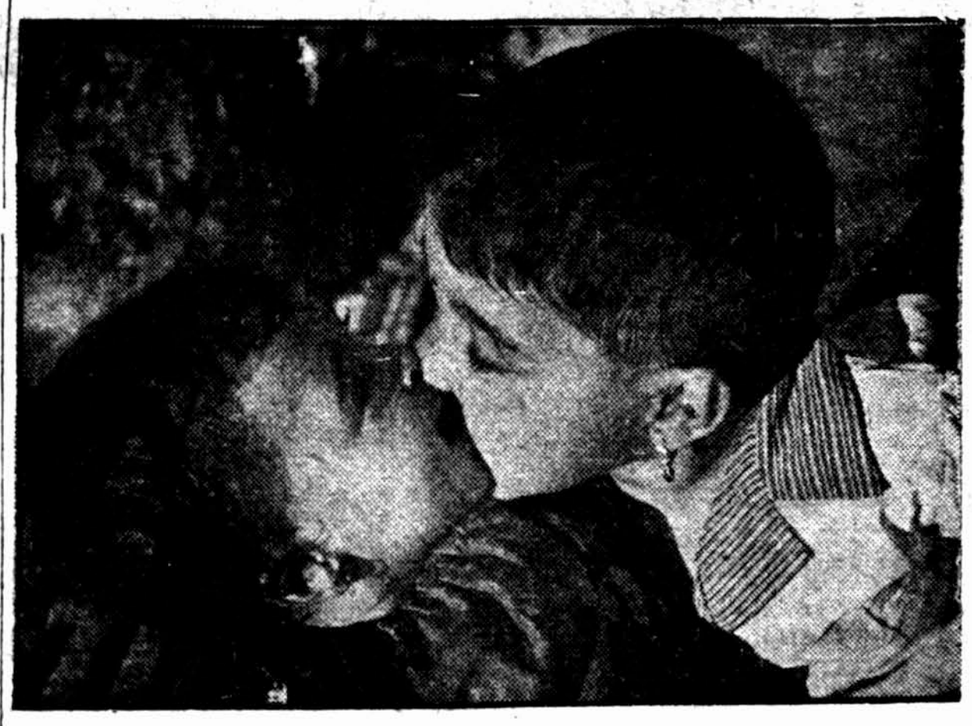
.....

.....

AGE.....BOY OR GIRL.....

DATE OF NEXT BIRTHDAY.....

Write in BLOCK Letters VERY neatly please and post this form to DADA—"Gulistan,"—Khar Bombay, enclosing nine pies stamps to cover postage.



"Brotherly Love."

(Photo by M. J. Vyarawalla).

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

As we have told you a number of times, we would wish you to send us your contributions for publication in this "Corner." A story, a game, a trick, a joke—or whatever you can write, as a matter of fact, will be welcome. Of course, it should not be copied and the other important thing is that it should be neatly written on one side only of the paper. Perhaps owing to your examinations, you were not able to write anything, or think of writing at all. I hope now you will surely write something and send on to us.

We would like to introduce in the "Children's own Corner" a feature of true stories of deep and human interest. We could do this if readers in all parts of the country who welcome this page as their friend may in return be its friends by sending us the material for some story which all other readers would be glad to know. One such letter containing good material for an interesting story was sent to us the other day, and it has been published here with great pleasure.

It would, indeed, be a pleasure to receive always records from life which interest our readers,—and it would be a pleasure to send round the country some deed of heroism, or some touch of humanity for which our newspapers ordinarily have no room. The "Children's Own Corner" wants to show how good and fine a thing life is, and all its readers can help us by passing on the good things that they may be coming across in their distant places.

Can you draw or do you take photographs? Then, send us what you have drawn or snapped? Send us even your own photographs in a mood which may express the happiness, of life. The world may be in a peril, as some people say. We shall, however, keep our banner of cheerfulness flying always. The worries do not lessen our burden in any way, so why shall we worry at all? Care-free and smiling as you ever are, my dear younger sisters and brothers, may your happiness radiate throughout the country and the world, and help its peoples to cast off their miseries!

Thank You, Dear Lady!

The sun was glaring down on a crowded street in the city. Up and down roared the buses and trams, bicycle bells clanged; taxis lorries, went by about sixty miles to the minutes. It was just after midday. Everybody was thinking of lemonade and soda and ices.

Close up by the kerb was drawn a van and horse. The van was empty and the driver invisible. No one seemed to see the horse standing there the most pathetic object in the street. His food bag bulging with grass, had fallen off and dropped in such a position that he could not get his nose into the opening.

It must have seemed to the poor horse had since the bag was first put on and he got a mouthful, and then the treacherous strap slipped. He looked round again and again for his master and the look presently caught the eye of a girl coming along near to the Cerb.

She seemed the last person to take an interest in a weary van horse. She was obviously in a hurry to reach her destination, and one would have thought she hardly had time to notice, much less to put right, our dumb friend's trouble. But Karim knew better. He heard her gentle "Poor boy! Wait a minute!" and knew that here was a friend.

A pair of hands, soft and tiny, picked up the clumsy bag. The strap buckle had been undone. The girl gave Karim a big mouthful of grass while she struggled with the clumsy buckle, the horse nosing into her elbow.

In a minute it was done, and the bag swung securely on his head again. The white, soft hand, already sadly soiled, rested a minute on the dark, rough neck, and the friends parted. If Karim could have spoken he would have said, "Thank you, dear lady," but as Karim could not say it, we say it for him: Thank you, dear lady!

* * * *

A Nice Story

Ned: "Did you hear about the clever boy named Jimmy?"

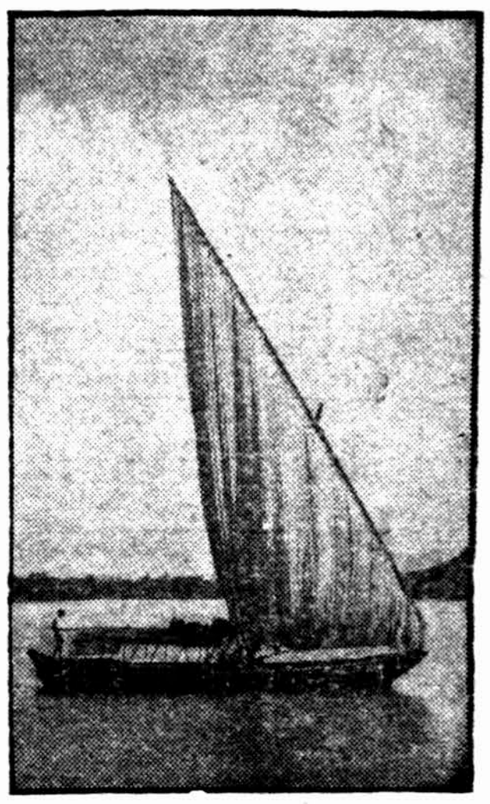
Ted: "No! Why is he clever?"

Ned: 'He dropped six stories last morning and didn't hurt himself."

Ted: 'Impossible! Is he an acrobat?"

Ned: "No; he's a newsboy. He dropped six copies of "The PUSH-PA" in our building—and some nice stories were in them!"

All Good Wishes from your loving, Dada



"Homeward Bound!"

(Photo by M. Desai).

Helping Hands (from left to right): Dressing Hair (Photo by Moorthy Vasan); Removing Thorn (Photo by J. V. Bhat); Wayside Saloon (Photo by B. F. Ferreira)

puzzles and pastimes

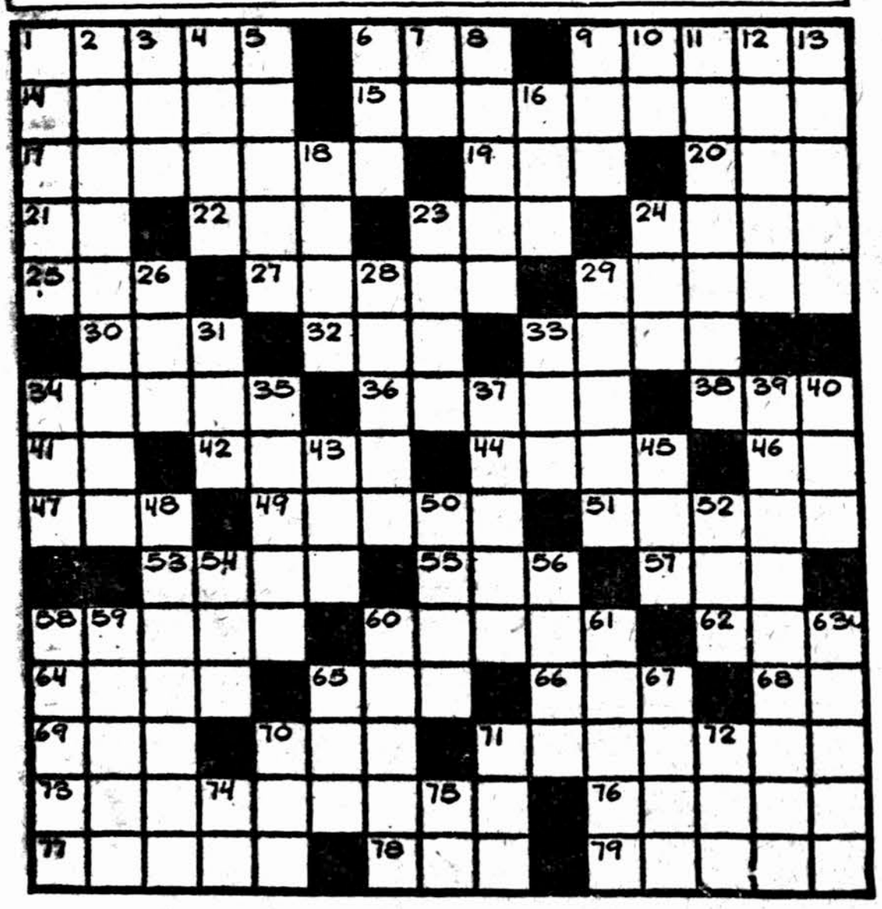
For Solutions See Page 31

What States Are These?

CAN you change these 13 groups of numbers into the names of the 13 original states? Each group of numbers represents the name of a state. Make a list with your pencil on a piece of paper as you change the numbers of each group into their alphabetical equivalents, for example, 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D, etc.

14-5-23- 10-5-18-19-5-25
16-5-14-14-19-25-12-22-1-14-9-1
13-1-18-25-12-1-14-4
14-15-18-20-8- 3-1-18-15-12-9-14-1
14-5-23- 8-1-13-16-19-8-9-18-5
13-1-19-19-1-3-8-21-19-5-20-20-19
3-15-14-14-5-3-20-9-3-21-20
18-8-15-4-5- 9-19-12-1-14-4
22-9-18-7-9-14-9-1
19-15-21-20-8- 3-1-18-15-12-9-14-1
14-5-23- 25-15-18-11
7-5-15-18-7-9-1
4-5-12-1-23-1-18-5

Cross-Quiz Puzzle



HORIZONTAL

1—Involuntary contraction
6—Pronoun
9—African antelope
14—Plural of telium
15—What is the southernmost part of South America?
17—City in Georgia
19—Ugly old woman
20—Draw along after
21—Prefix: not
22—Extinct bird
23—Gaelic sea god
24—Rounded projection
25—At this time
27—First name of the author of "She"
29—Causes of ruin
30—Deity
32—Bulgarian coin
33—Persian fairy
34—Pertaining to a plane surface
36—Telegraphs
38—South American wood sorrel
42—Mother
42—Only this and nothing more
44—Sheep
46—Bone
47—Find the sum
49—Who defeated Tilden in a bitter presidential contest?
51—Sounds
53—Dash
55—Beak of a bird
57—Masculine name
58—What emperor was succeeded by his widow, Catherine?
60—Sum
62—Insect
64—Unusual
65—Roman underworld deity
66—Steal from
68—Symbol for sodium
69—The self
70—Title
71—Who was the uncle of Lot?
73—Quality of being like viscous mud
76—Wear away
77—Threads introduced beneath the skin
78—Immerse
79—Artificial conduit

VERTICAL

1—Blemish
2—What was St. Petersburg renamed?
3—Everything
4—Country in Asia
5—Holding of a lord
6—Mineral spring
7—Exclamation
8—Anaesthetic
9—Urge on
10—Behold!
11—Whose flesh did Shylock demand?
12—What daughter of Tantalus was punished for comparing herself with Leto?
13—Vice President under Coolidge
16—Swiss river
18—Rear appendage
23—Son of Jacob
24—Italian household deity
26—Grief
28—Hero of Manila
29—Harass
31—Prevent flow of water
33—Seat in church
34—Candlenut tree
35—Who composed "The Merry Widow"?
37—Place again
39—Series of columns
40—Beast of burden
43—Hastened
45—Sun
48—Fourth largest city in the U. S.
50—Town on the Aegean
52—Meadow
54—Sheltered side
56—Bearded appendage
58—Squeeze
59—Bird
60—Fatigued
61—Space between the eye and bill (pl.)
63—More domesticated
65—Noise
67—Uncover
70—Transgress
71—Serpent
72—In what manner
74—Japanese measure
75—Note of the scale

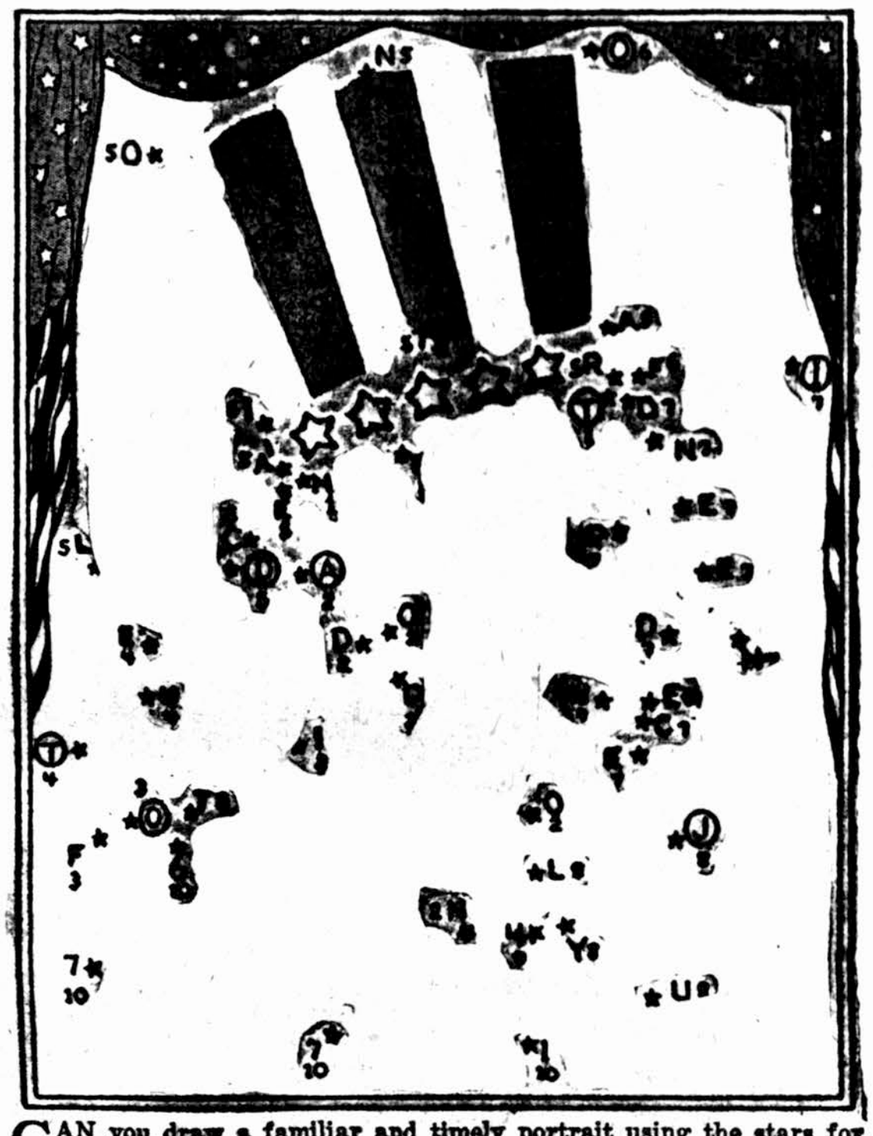
BRICK STACKERS

BRICKYARD workers must stack bricks into piles three feet long, wide and high. Each takes nine minutes. One day a new order is issued calling for the piles to be six feet long, wide and high. How much longer will it take to stack each pile?

AN ACROSTIC

HERE is an acrostic, where the initials and finals spell "what was" and "what is," and the definitions all have to do with water: 1. Geographical water; 2. Mythical water; 3. Meteorlogical water. Now, how about finding the solution?

Independence Day Starograph



CAN you draw a familiar and timely portrait using the stars for guidance?

Here is a clue: The scattered letters near each star, if properly assembled, would read, THE ADOPTION OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, JULY 4, 1776.

Follow these words, from star to star with your pencil, at the same time drawing connecting lines. The small numbers close to each letter indicate the position of each word; for example, you will notice each letter of the first word (which is THE) is accompanied by 1. Each letter of the second word (ADOPTION) is accompanied by 2, etc. The first letter of each word has a ring around it.

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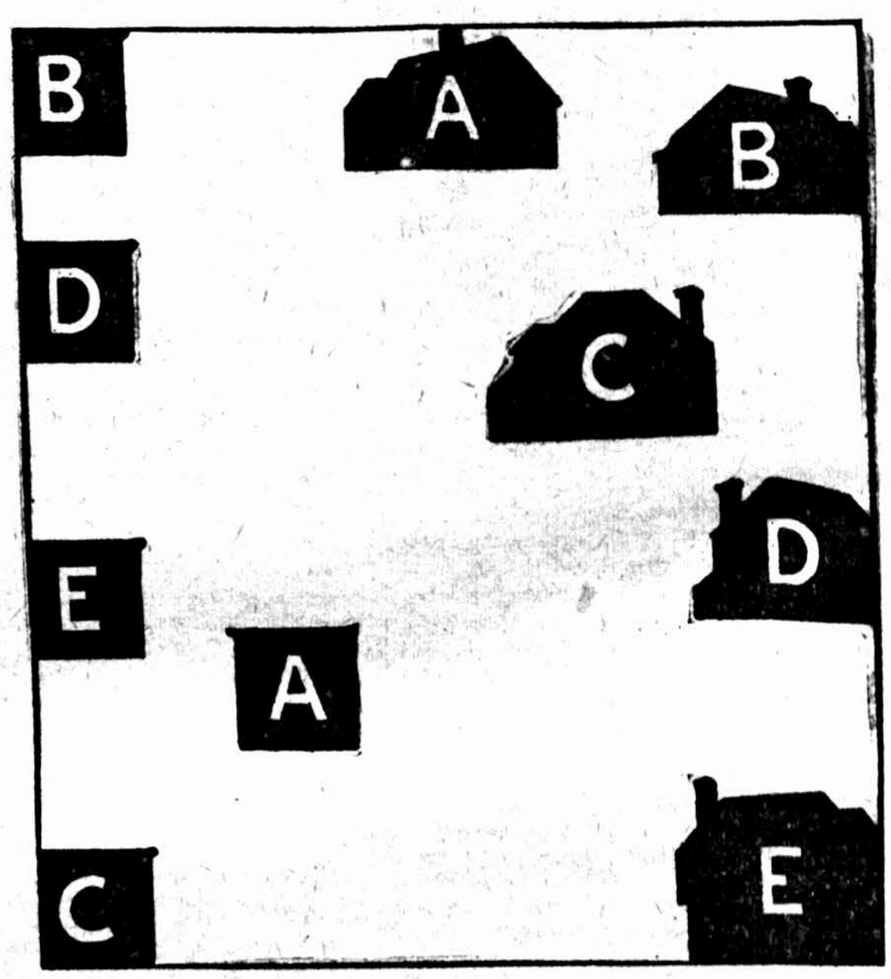


Magic Squares of Dates

SINCE this is the last day of June, no one will mind if you take the calendar for this month and make a puzzle of it. Following the black dividing lines, as shown in the illustration, cut the numbers into 18 parts. Discard the two parts containing 28, 29 and 30. Then arrange the 16 remaining pieces into three squares of numbers. The numbers in each of these squares must be so arranged that they add up to the same amount in every horizontal and vertical row, as well as in the two large diagonal rows.

PROBLEM OF RACERS

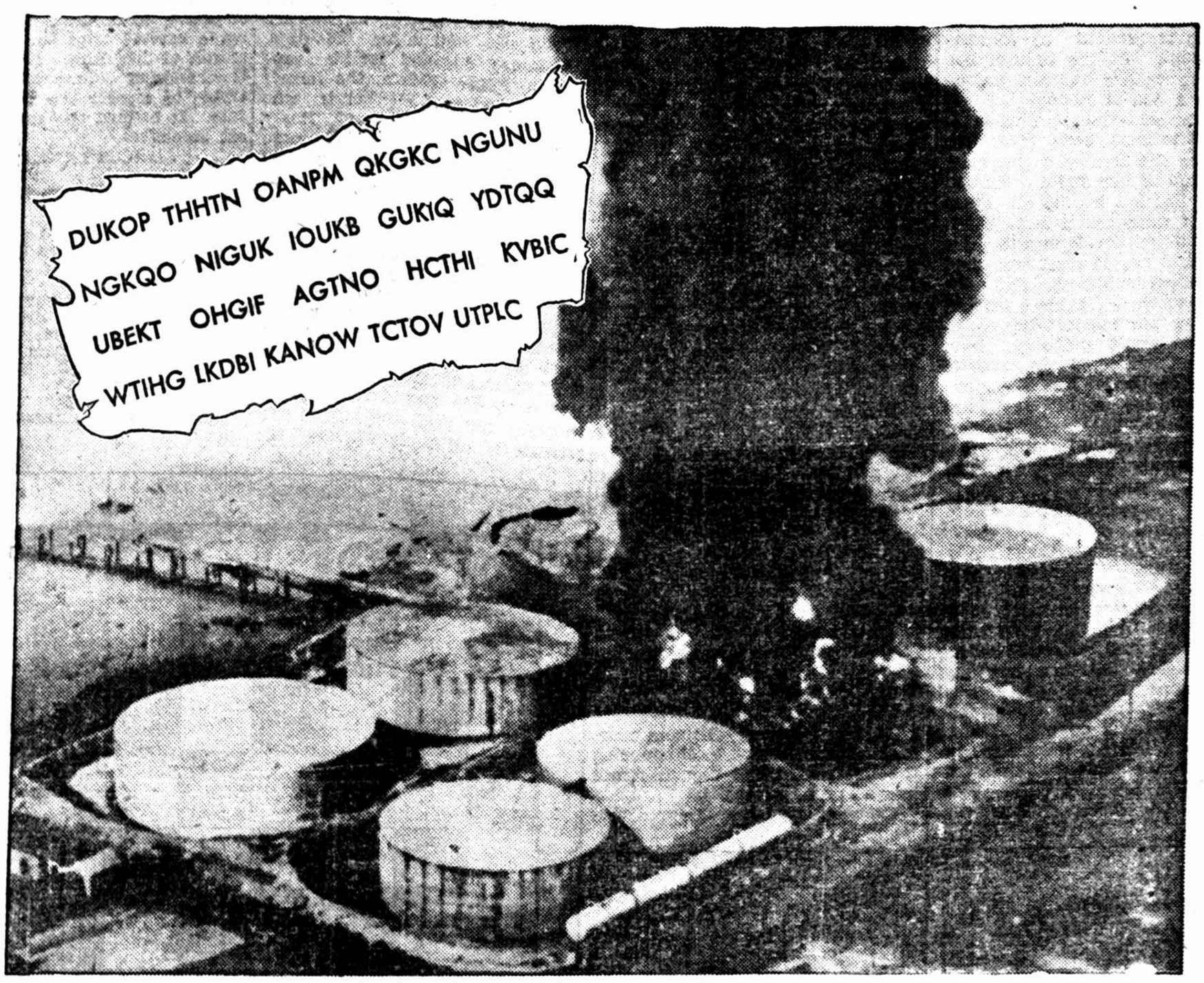
IT'S a two-mile race. Two runners are lined up. The gun goes off. One leaps away at the rate of six miles an hour. The second slips at the starting point and falls. It is five minutes before he can get underway. How fast must he run to make the race a tie?

1940 JUNE 1940

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

PUZZLES & PASTIMES

(FOR SOLUTIONS SEE PAGE 31.)


DUKOP THHTN OANPM QKGKC NGUNU
NGKQO NIGUK IOUKB GUKIQ YDTQQ
UBEKT OHGIF AGTNO HCTHI KVBIC
WTIHG LKDBI KANOW TCTOV UTPLC

Cryptogram of the Oil Depot Fire

"I DON'T think there is any doubt, Commander, that the fire was deliberate sabotage, and I have a hunch we can quickly put our finger on one or more of the agents responsible," said Lieut. Briary to his chief at naval intelligence, a few hours after he had been assigned to investigate the fire that destroyed half of the storage tanks at Stone Island base.

"There's plenty of evidence it wasn't started accidently, and here's an interesting exhibit. . . . Very nice—and careless—for them to leave this lying around."

He laid a crumpled, soiled paper on the commander's desk. On it was the strangely-lettered message shown above.

The commander studied it a moment with an expert cryptographer's eye, then pressed a button. As he waited for an assistant to tackle the note, he commented:

"The lettering hasn't any foreign quirks and it's my guess it's in English. It's a substitution cipher, probably with a few nulls thrown in at the beginning or end to enable the message to be redivided into uniform letter groups. The size and spacing of the letter groups have no meaning. The first step in deciphering it, of course, is to prepare a letter frequency table based on the message and compare it with a normal average frequency table. Then by picking out and determining the commonest digraphs and trigraphs, it ought to be easy to crack this in half an hour or so."

The commander's assistant, who appeared at that moment, did not need to be told what to do when handed the paper, and disappeared into his office without a word.

"Stand by, Lieutenant," the commander told Briary. "I imagine we'll have something for you to work on in a jiffy."

The commander's forecast was correct. Within a short time, the cryptographer had given him a major clue that led to the arrest of one of the conspirators and eventually to the identification of all of them.

With the commander's comments as help, can you also decipher the message the saboteur so carelessly failed to destroy and lost?

A Driveway Dilemma

WHEN the Bunkum Realty Company was putting up the five houses on Channel Avenue, the story got around that the company intended to make but three garages. Thereupon the people who had bought the houses made a wild scramble to secure the garages as they were built. This led to the queer situation shown in the drawing, where one man's garage is nearer his neighbor's house than it is to his own. The letters indicate which garage belongs to each house.

Every owner wants a driveway from his house to his garage and the driveway must not be crossed by that of someone else. Can you draw a heavy black line from each house to its garage, showing where the driveways should be located?

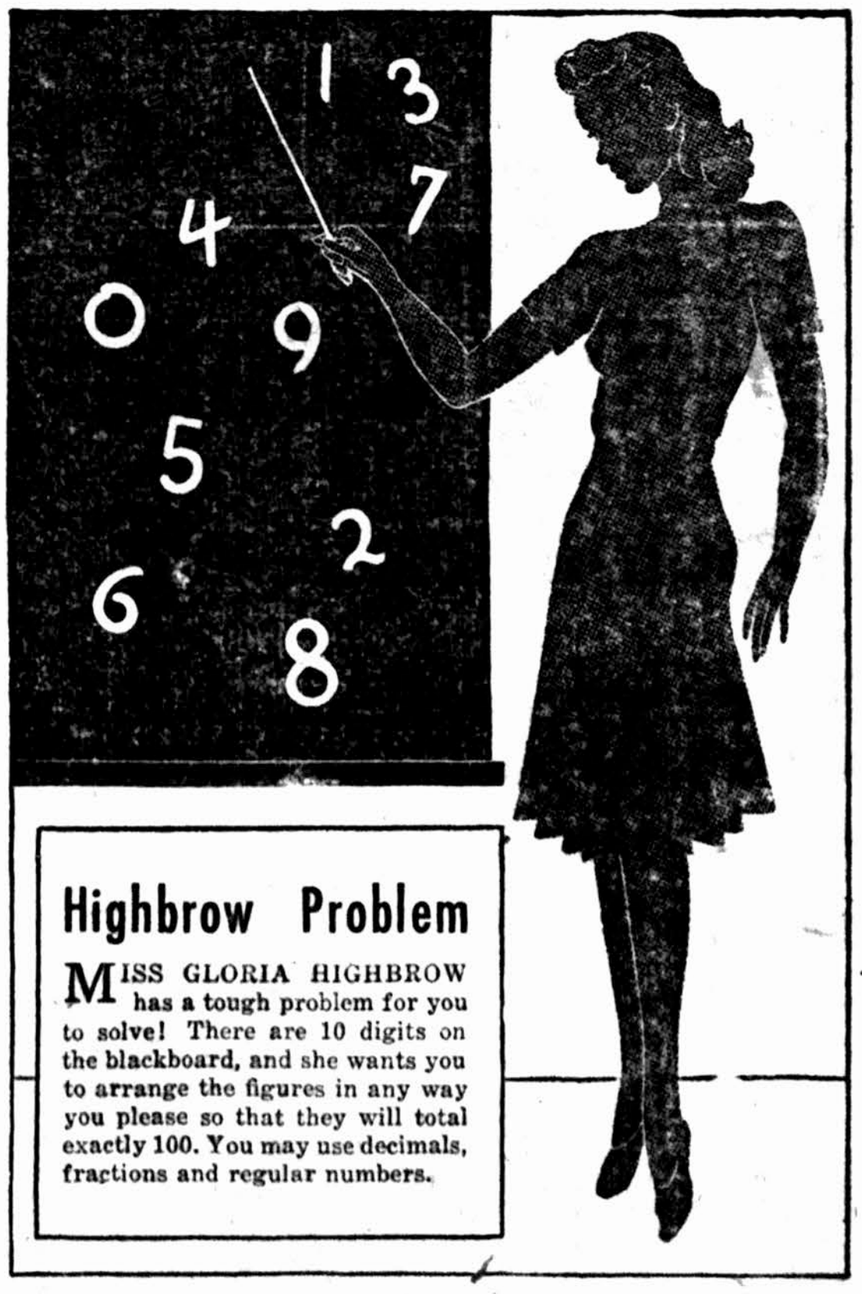
LAKE RESCUE

A ROWBOAT carrying a full load is in the middle of an approximately round lake, which is surrounded by trees, when a storm suddenly comes up. The oars are whipped out of the rower's hands and the boat drifts in imminent danger of sinking. On shore a man sees their plight, but there is no boat which he can use to aid them. All he can get his hands on at the moment is a long rope. But he can't throw it to the boat because the distance is too great, and swimming in the storm is out of the question. How can he save them?

WORD SQUARE

CAN you form a word square out of the words answering to the following definitions?

1. Proceed on foot. 2. At another time. 3. To proceed at an easy running gait. 4. Joint of the leg.



Highbrow Problem

MISS GLORIA HIGHBROW has a tough problem for you to solve! There are 10 digits on the blackboard, and she wants you to arrange the figures in any way you please so that they will total exactly 100. You may use decimals, fractions and regular numbers.

DR B. N DESAI. L. M. & S.
Wadifalia SURAT.
HYDROCELE SPECIALIST.
WITHOUT OPERATION
Cures HYDROCELE at one sitting in 10 minutes from 1st to 6th every month in Sardar Griha Hotel Crawford Market. Bombay.
Details with certificates can be nad on sending 3 annas stamps.

The Dorothy Arnold Case

(Continued from Page 8)

who would ever elect to go "slumming." She was not interested in the stage, settlement work or any fads that would take her out of the paths frequented by conventional people. At the time of her disappearance she had out invitations for a tea in honour of 60 Bryn Mawr schoolmates. This function was to have been given five days after she became a memory.

A search of her room showed that she had left behind all of her jewelry of value and a large batch of personal letters. Everything indicated that her disappearance had not been premeditated. Had she planned to leave home without taking her parents into her confidence, she would probably have carried off her jewels in order to realize upon them. Had she planned suicide, she would not have purchased sweetmeats and humorous epigrams in the moments directly following a last farewell to her mother.

One Romance

Her clothing being of the finest quality and bearing the labels of the most exclusive modistes, it is inconceivable that her body could have been found without exciting notoriety—lest the discoveries of her remains wished to conceal her fate. Among her friends she was known to be popular among many men but sentimentally inclined toward none, yet the private letters found in her room disclosed one romance. She was apparently about to become engaged to George S. Griscom, Jr. of Pittsburgh, a bachelor of 42.

At first the Arnold family concealed their daughter's disappearance from the press, but realizing the value of newspaper aid in such emergency, their attorneys gave out a bulletin to the reporters. Thereafter, a series of conflicting statements and retractions served only to deepen the mystery. At first they issued the statement that Mr. Arnold was ensconced in a wintedr resort awaiting news of her daughter, but investigation showed that she and her son were in Europe. It was stated that Miss Arnold had no love affairs, but the reporters confronted the family's attorney with alleged evidence that she had been carrying on a clandestine correspondence with Griscom.

When Mrs. Arnold and her son returned from Italy, they declared that they knew nothing of the Pittsburgh bachelor, but within a few days European correspondents described a sensational interview between the Arnolds and Griscom in a Florence hotel, where the missing girl's brother was said to have knocked Griscom down and to have beaten him soundly.

Vain Search

Early in February, Griscom came back from Europe, announcing that his return had been hastened by a promise to the Arnolds, whereupon the latter declared that they did not want his aid and had never solicited it. Griscom hastened to Atlantic City, where he intimated that he fully expected Miss Arnold's return the forthcoming week and definitely announced that he was preparing to marry her as soon as she appeared. This interview provoked from the Arnolds criticism that sent Griscom to his apartment, whither he did not emerge for 34 days. His family engaged for his protection, Roger O'Mara, the former chief of police of Pittsburgh who had been the guardian of Harry Thaw during his troubles. No more statements were thereafter uttered by Griscom and the mystery deepened.

In spite of the general belief that Miss Arnold was still alive, her family went into deep mourning for her. Evidence of their absolute ignorance of her whereabouts is the fact that their personal attorney travelled as far as the Pacific and Gulf coasts to interview police and detective authorities and visit sanitariums and retreats of all kinds wherein the young woman might be hidden.

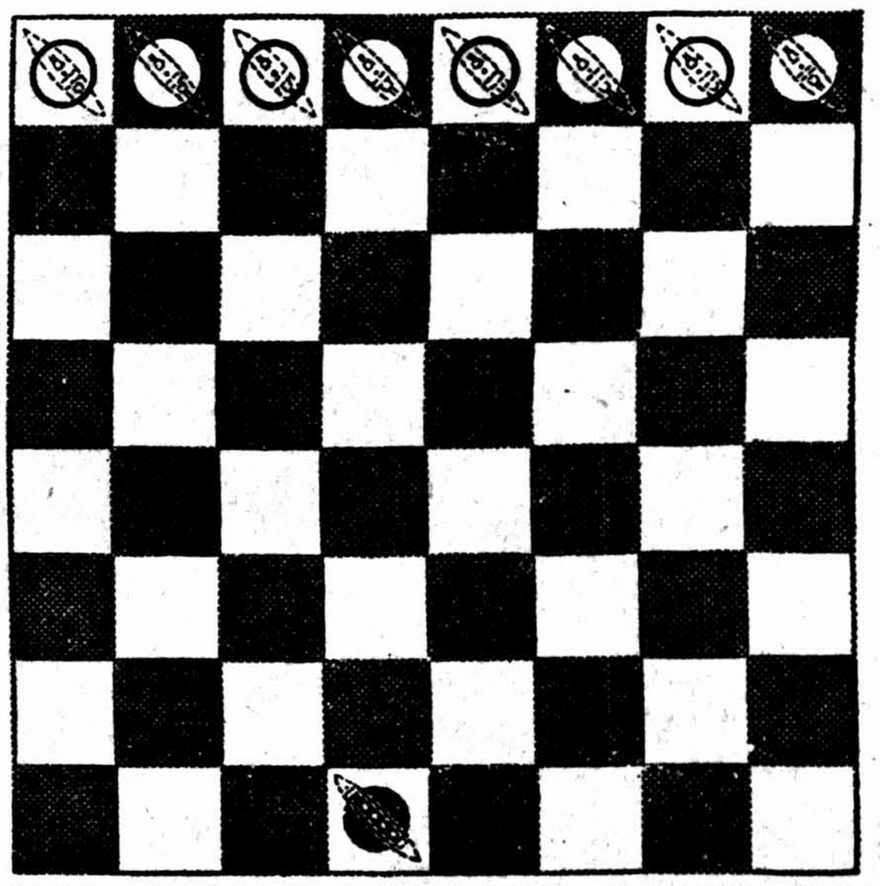
Virtually every newspaper in the world published her picture and description. Both the Old World and the new were scoured for evidences of her fate. Hundreds of thousands of circulars were sent to postmasters and police officials everywhere, and her picture flashed upon the screens of hundreds of photoplay houses. Her parents made several trips to Europe in search of her and hundreds of thousands of dollars were spent in trying to answer the riddle of her fate. It baffled the world's greatest detectives.

(COPYRIGHT).

"THIS is a good restaurant, isn't it?" said the Canadian soldier to the waiter of a London cafe.

"Yes, sir; best in town, sir," said the waiter. 'If you order a fresh egg, you get the freshest egg in the world, sir. If you order hot soup, you get the hottest soup in the world, sir. If—"

"You've said it," interrupted the Canadian. "I ordered a small steak."



RUNNING THE BLOCKADE

HERE is an exciting game of blockade running to play on your checkerboard. You need eight white checkers and one black checker (if you have a chess set, use pawns). The eight white checkers are placed in the last row at one side of the checkerboard, while the black one can be put in any square of the final row on the side opposite.

The white checkers represent a blockading fleet and the black checker is an enemy vessel trying to run the blockade. The white checkers move like pawns in chess, straight forward, one square at a time. They may capture the enemy craft by moving diagonally forward into the square containing the black ship. The black piece can move one square at a time in any direction, but jumps only with a diagonal move. Each side takes turns in moving one ship one square, but a move must be made each time.

Ordinarily, the advantage is with the blockading ships, if the white admiral keeps them in line moving across the board. Of course, if he yields to the temptation of sending two or three of his ships to trap the blockade runner, he may open a lane for the fugitive. The best tactics for the black ship, if the white admiral is moving his ships in a sweeping line across the board, is to get to the end of the line where the ships are just moving up. If the white admiral is not careful, he may open a path in moving either of the last two ships. Once the black ship has slipped through the line, it is safe, as the whites can't move backward.

Word-Ladder

YOU'VE heard a person accused of "putting his foot in his mouth." Can you transform foot into head in five moves?

F	O	O	T
H	E	A	D

(FOR SOLUTIONS SEE PAGE 31.)

DON'T NEGLECT *that* COUGH

IT MAY BE DANGEROUS

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HENRI BERGSON

PHILOSOPHER WHO WON THE NOBEL PRIZE FOR LITERATURE

With the death of Henri Bergson there has passed away not only a charming personality and a lifelong student of life's problems but one of the few philsophers of our time who can be said to have possessed international fame.

In metaphysics Bergson may be called the first philosopher who has unequivocally and adequately recognised the reality of change. He was also the first metaphysician to assert the reality of novelty.

In science he made the important discovery (which has in different ways been made by others also) that for purposes of calculation there is substituted for the actual experience of the lapse of events a notion of time in which the present is represented as a moving point between the past and the future. It has consequently no duration and is symbolised in terms of "space.'

"REAL DURATION"

This discovery, made when he was quite young, shocked Bergson very much and turned him into a philosopher. It not only provided him with his characteristic doctrine of the existence of "real duration" but suggested what was wrong with science and explained why it was so inadequate to life and concrete experience.

Science was essentially a systematic falsification of the real experience, which cut up a continuous stream of ever-novel happening into a scheme of immutable relations between artificially fixed concepts, because in a static scheme was more practically useful.

The same example of conceptual manipulation supplied a clue also for his theory of knowledge, and a ground for the distinction of Intelligence and Intuition. The former, which operates both in science and in common sense, is essentially adapted to the understanding of things in space for "matter." Intelligence moves away from reality as experienced and must therefore be corrected by "intuition," the true method of metaphysics, which remains in the real world and "knows" by sympathetically being what it knows. Bergson recognised that our knowing does not in fact attempt to copy or represent really but gets at the results for which "truth" is claimed by apparently arbitrary manipulations.

FORM OF PRAGMATISM

Either, therefore, the validity of knowledge must be abandoned, or an alternative to scientific knowing must be devised, or the right to perform such risky operations must be claimed and their procedure sanctioned. In the first case the outcome is scepticism, which is the stalemate of intellectualism in the second, Bergsonism; in the third (which is both the boldest and the safest) pragmatism.

Bergsonism has often been taken as a form of pragmatism. They agree about the embarrassments of intellectualism and the actual procedure of ordinary and scientific knowing; they differ in valuing it in the one case as "true' in the other as useful "fiction." They differ also over the value of "intuition" for although pragmatism admits their existence and importance, it cannot regard them as infallible indications of absolute truth but must require them to be tested by their working.

Bergson's work won for him the chair he held at the College de France from 1900 to 1921, and in 1927 he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature.—("Manchester Guardian").

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NEW ORDER IN FEMALE EDUCATION

(Continued from Page 6)

tory to study the child's mind the beginning of human understanding for man is nothing if not an unfolding of a child. They can contribute much original and first hand knowledge to the vast store of literature. Likewise, there are other household problems like sanitation and cooking which remain to be studied for Indian homes in a scientific manner.

It should not give the readers to understand that she is to be tied down to home and held intellectually prisoner behind the veils of ignorance. She should move in society as freely as man does and partake in all social activities and yet the specific type of education to be sure, would in no way be a set back to her social position for education in general develops ones intellect and any intelligent person placed in social situation can easily discover the rules for herself. Once, this is granted, the honour and position in the society would be a matter of personality and whosoever may have it will win the day. It might be amusing to recall in this connection that many of the women simply because of their charming personalities won more honour in society than their husbands who in spite of the highest political power that crowned them could not rise to that position.

May I hasten to end this article with an appeal to the educationists and the educational authorities to make an epoch-making experiment in the field of female education.

New Deal For Japanese Girls

(Continued from Page 3)

employment problem of many years' standing.

To the majority, however, the matrimonial problem has begun to loom large. Until the outbreak of the Manchurian Affair, 1931, their attitude toward women can hardly be said to have been sincere or just in the modern sense of the word. This attitude still prevails among some classes of Japanese but there is a strong tendency for young men in general to take the other sex seriously. They have learned to look upon love and romance as preliminary to matrimonial union instead of an irresponsible infatuation.

New Ideal

There is no denying that they would have pretty girls for their wives, but mere prettiness has ceased to be charming and fascinating to them. It has been rapidly losing its market value. Modern young men have begun to realize that the mystic element in woman is no more than a bubble and is bound to burst into nothingness in a matter of a few years. What they want is sensible and interesting girls who are capable of having an intelligent understanding and appreciation of their husbands and of their future prospects and possibilities.

Until several years ago, girls who worked in stores, offices and shops in any capacity, were regarded as undesirable for wives, but many young men nowadays prefer them to girls who were brought up in the hot house, providing they are sensible, interesting and economical. They realize that they cannot financially afford to marry pretty girls who do not know the world of affairs and are accustomed to an expensive mode of living.

The girls who have had some experience in earning money, according to their opinion, know the value of money. Young men have become very much concerned with the financial end of their married life because they believe that Japanese young women do not have sufficient economic sense to take charge of the house-keeping. In other words, they have become quite realistic, discarding the old romantic notion that married life is bliss eternal.

Whatever may be the opinion of young men, Japanese girls have been growing increasingly economical. Up to the earthquake of 1923, many young woman workers were more or less aimless and used to spend all their monthly earning as they pleased. The disaster taught them to be economical and the outbreak of the Manchurian Affair has brought about a rapid growth of this tendency.

Thrifty Girls

According to an investigation of the Social Work Bureau of the Tokyo Municipality in 1930, 90 per cent of 3,337 woman office workers investigated were either helping their families or were self-supporting. About 54 per cent of them were graduates of girls' high schools and business schools. The average of their monthly income was 34 Yen, out of which they spent 6.42 Yen for clothing, and saved 7.57 Yen.

The rest went to financing transportation, helping up-keep of their families, toilet paraphernalia, magazines and recreation. The clothing expense for more than 60 per cent of the girls ranged from 3 Yen to 5 Yen a month. In Yokohama, the investigation in 1935 revealed that 98 per cent of office girls investigated were working to save money and help support their families. It is remarkable that they have become so sparing in spending their money for pretty kimono.

In Osaka, where the people have a reputation for their economic sense, the tendency for girls to work for their families and save money is more apparent. According to an investigation made in 1937, girl office workers, who received the average of 35 Yen a month, spent 9.59 Yen for helping their parents, saved 7.15 Yen, spent 4.47 Yen for clothing, 2.36 Yen for toilet paraphernalia and the rest for transportation and recreation.

In former days, it was the business of life for Japanese girls to be obedient, graceful and pretty. They made all possible efforts to attain those virtues, but they never learned to exercise their judgment in financial and economic matters.

Now, Japanese young men and women are becoming realistic. They have begun to think and act in terms of reason and numerical figures to become rational in their mode of living under the present condition of the country.

—("Japan Times").

Puzzle Solutions

LAKE RESCUE: He ties one end of the rope to one of the trees near the shore where he is standing; plays it out as he runs along the shore to the other side of the lake; and when he gets the boat in a straight line with the tree to which the rope is tied, he draws the rope taut, enabling the persons in the boat either to pull the boat to shore, or, if it sinks, to pull themselves to shore.

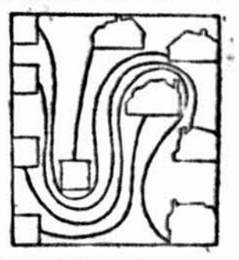
Brick Stackers: Under the old procedure the workers stack 27 cubic feet in nine minutes or ⅓ minute per cubic foot. Under the new procedure they must stack 216 cubic feet. At ⅓ minute per cubic foot this would take 72 minutes, or 63 minutes more to stack the new piles.

Problem of Racers: At six miles an hour the first racer would make the course in 20 minutes. He gets a five-minute head start. The other racer must make the entire two miles in 15 minutes, or eight miles an hour.

Cryptogram: When mission completed otho hotel northern heatherly will have instructions disregard first beware confiding him. B. D.

Acrostic:

O— cea —N
L— eth —E
D— • —W



Word Square:

W A L K
A N O N
L O P E
K N E E

Highbrow Problem: Add up the numbers this way: 97.6; 1.4; 3/5; 8/20.

Magic Square: Arrange the numbers as follows: First square, top row—6, 7, 2; middle row—1, 5, 9; bottom row—8, 3, 4. Second square, top row—15, 16, 11; middle row—10, 14, 18; bottom row—17, 12, 13. Third square, top row—24, 25, 20; middle row—19, 23, 27; bottom row—26, 21, 22.

What States are These: New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, North Carolina, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Virginia, South Carolina, New York, Georgia, Delaware.

Word-Ladder: foot, boot, boat, beat, heat, head.

Crossword Puzzle Solution.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

A COMMERCIAL traveller decided suddenly that he would spend a week-end at home. He sent a telegram to his wife and took the next train.

On his arrival home found his wife in the embrace of another man. Furious, he left the house, took rooms at the local hotel and announced that he would apply for a divorce.

The next day his father-in-law called to try to smooth things over.

"I'm quite sure my daughter has an explanation for her behaviour", he said. "Look here—will you wait until to-morrow before you do anything about the divorce?"

The husband reluctantly agreed. When to-morrow came, his father-in-law was back again, beaming all over his face.

"I knew Dorothy would have an explanation," he said, patting the husband on the back. "She didn't get your telegram."

* * * *

ONE night at a theatre a man who had dined rather too well stood up in his seat right smack in the middle of the play and cried: "Is there a doctor in the house?"

The actors faltered slightly, but the play bravely went on, although it was a bit of a blow to those concerned.

A moment later, the same man, still standing repeated his question.

At this second call, another man arose and said: "Yes, I'm a doctor", whereupon the other nearly finished off the performance for that evening by asking, in a tone of great bonhomie, "How do you like the show, doc?"

* * * *

HARKINS had lived in his new home but a few weeks, and scarcely knew his neighbours by sight. Then his house caught fire. Rushing from the front door he found two neighbours already on the scene.

"I say," Harkins cried excitedly, "will you run to the corner and give the alarm?"

"Very sorry", explained the man, "but I have a wooden leg and can't run."

The other man pressed forward.

"I say", said Harkins, turning to his new ally, "while I'm getting the things out run over to the corner of the street and shout 'Fire'!"

"I'm suffering from larygitis", said the other neighbour in a whisper.

There was not a moment to spare, but Harkins found time to turn to them and say, politely: "Suppose both of you go into the house and bring out easy-chairs and sit down here and enjoy the blaze".

TOMPKINS was passing the offertory bag in church when a woman hurried in. She walked quickly down the aisle, stopped by Tompkins, dropped a penny in the bag, and moved to a seat.

The bag bearer was at the last pew when the woman came hustling back again. She snatched a penny from the bag, and was passing out of the church door when Tompkins grabbed her arm.

"I say," he muttered, "why in the name of goodness do you come in here, drop a coin in the bag, and then take it out again and leave?"

The woman shook him off indignantly.

"I'm in the wrong church", she said.

* * * *

A MAN on holiday had been told he would find splendid sport on the lower reaches of the creek and along the lagoons bordering the river.

Gun in hand, he wandered for miles without getting a shot, and was crossing a bridge on the way back to the hotel in the late afternoon when he met a small freckled boy.

"Is there anything to shoot about here?" he asked.

The boy scowled thoughtfully and shook his head. Then his face brightened up.

"Here's the schoolmaster coming across the bridge now!" he exclaimed.

THE clerk at the office for registry of births, marriages, and deaths was new to his job and not very well acquainted with the customary procedure. He was also slightly deaf.

"I want a certificate— " began the caller.

"What name?" asked the clerk.

"New—Thomas New."

"Pardon me, I didn't quite catch it."

"I'm New. New to you. New to everybody! New to the world!"

"What you want is a birth certificate," said the clerk, absently.

* * * *

"MY boy," said a married bishop to a youngster employed as bootboy at the episcopal palace, and who had been found out in some fault. "I want you to remember not only that you grieve me by your conduct, but that there is One far greater than either of us who takes notice of everything we do, and will hold us responsible for our actions."

"Yes, my lord," replied the boy. "She's already spoken to me about it."

* * * *

CUSTOMER: "You say this parrot swears in a mild sort of way?"

Bird Dealer: "Yes, sir; he belonged to a curate who had his salary reduced."

A SCOTSWOMAN engaged a Highland boy as page and gave him a livery on condition that he would wear it only on special occasions.

One day, in their London house, a company of callers arrived unexpectedly. The small boy was not sure what to do, but he came in amid the company and said to his mistress in a loud whisper that all could hear, "Please, ma'am, wull I put on your breeks or my ain?"

* * * *

"SURE, and what a night it is!" said the Irishman at a party. "It's simply pouring".

"You can't go home in such a downpour", remarked the host. "You had better stay the night with us".

The Irishman disappeared and returned some time later drenched to the skin.

"Where have you been?" asked the host.

"Home for my pyjamas", replied the Irishman.

* * * *

VOICE (on the telephone): "Is my husband in the club?"

Club Waiter: "No, madam, I'm afraid he isn't."

"How do you know? I didn't tell you my name."

" Husbands are never here, madam—especially those who are wanted on the 'phone."

Our Humorist At Large

Captain of the Home Team: "Look 'ere. Before you start talking about the rules of the game remember whose ball it is!"

"Why so worried?"

"I'm trying to think of a presnt for the wife's birthday."

"Why not ask her what she wants?"

"That's the trouble. I can't afford as much as that!"

Beaten Army Boxer: "Is it Revoille?"

Second: "No mate—Lights Out!"

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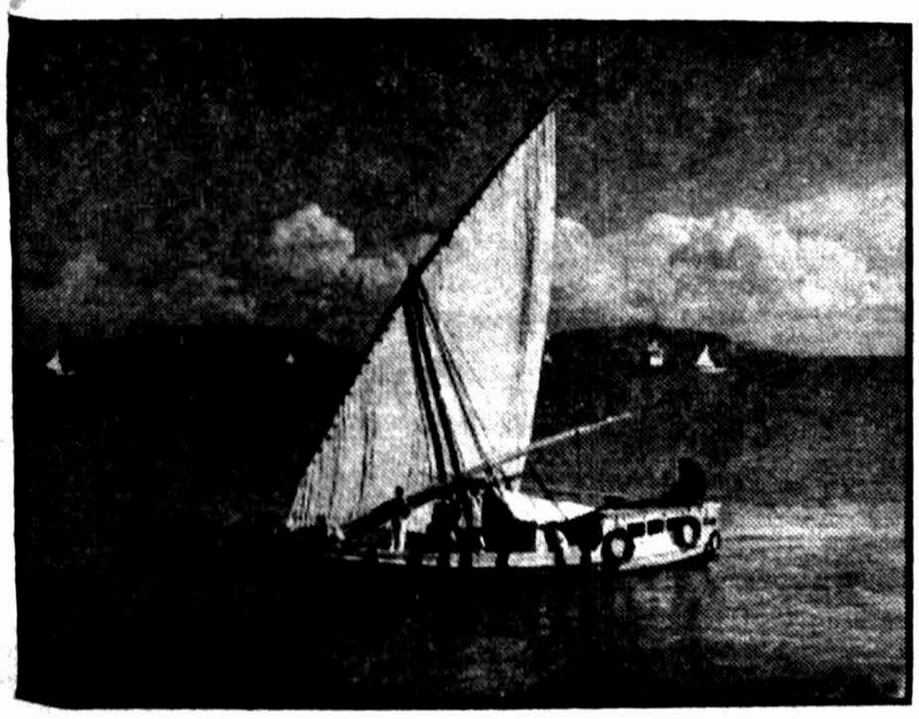
EVENING

Photo:—Vasant Phatak

BABES IN THE WOOD

Photo:—Vasant Phatak

WITH THE WIND



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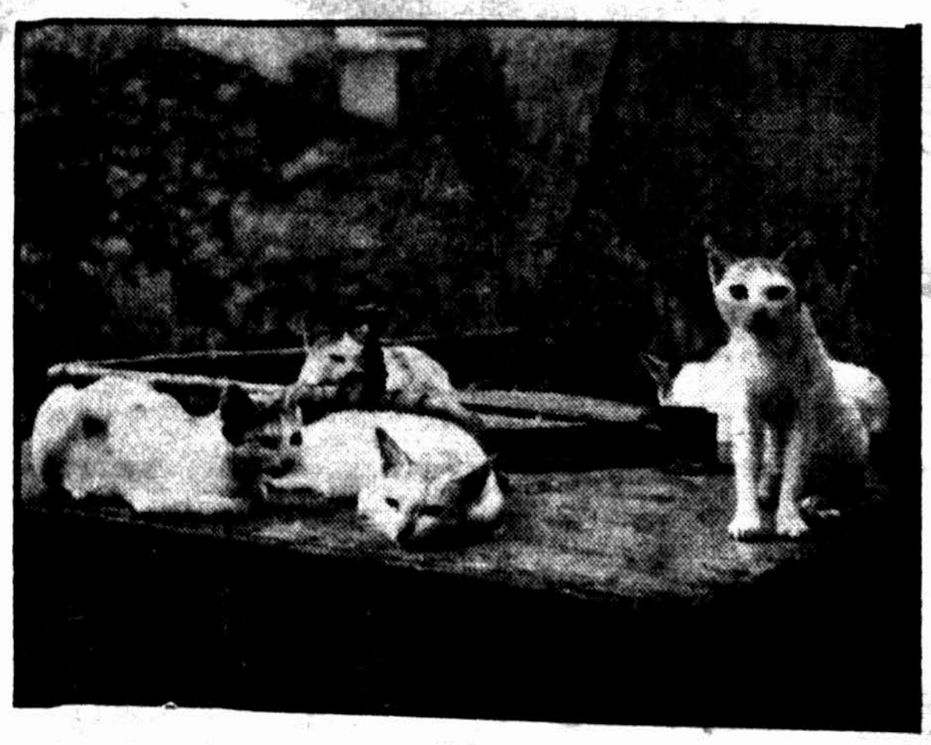
"HOME GUARD"



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